"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; moderate west to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,665. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

PRESIDENT CALLS THE NATION TO ARMS; DRAFT BILL SIGNED; REGISTRATION ON JUNE 5; REGULARS UNDER PERSHING TO GO TO FRANCE

WILL NOT SEND ROOSEVELT

Wilson Not to Avail Himself of Volunteer Authority at Present.

COMMENDS THE COLONEL

But Declares the Business at Hand Is Scientific and for Trained Men Only.

SAYS RESPONSIBILITY IS HIS

Sending of Pershing Division Believed to be in Direct Response to France's Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Announcement was made at the War Department tonight by Secretary Baker that an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under Major General John J. Pershing had been ordered to proceed to France on as early date as practicable. General Pershing and his staff will precede the troops to the fighting area.

Shortly before this announcement came from Secretary Baker, the White House gave to the press a statement from President Wilson in which he said that he would not avail himself, "at any rate at the present stage of the war," of the authority conferred by the Military Selective Draft act, which he had just approved, to organize volunteer divisions.

While referring in complimentary terms to Colonel Roosevelt's public service and gallantry, the President made it plain that he was entirely out of sympathy with the Roosevelt proposal that volunteers be sent to France without delay.

"Politically, too," said the President, "it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression," but he added that "the business now at hand is undramatic, practical, and of scientific directness and precision." The President indicated that he did not regard Colonel Roosevelt as a military expert. He also stressed the point that upon the Executive rested the responsibility for the successful conduct of the war, and that he intended to be influenced by considerations along that line and let everything else wait.

It is apparent from President Wilson's statement that his present state of mind is strongly opposed to sending Colonel Roosevelt or any volunteer force to France.

The official announcement that an expeditionary force of regular troops would be sent to France "at as early date as possible" was handed to newspaper men at the War Department by Major Douglas MacArthur of the General Staff at 9:30 o'clock with the injunctions that it was not to be published through extra editions or otherwise until 10 o'clock. The statement containing this important announcement follows:

"The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops under command of Major Gen. John J. Pershing to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad. It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition, or other items, be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto."

The President's Statement.

The President's statement regarding Colonel Roosevelt follows:

"I shall not avail myself, at any rate at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation, the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authority an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting forces now at the Western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the Allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has

Continued on Page 2.

Save $5.65 on Your New Panama.

Down at 28 South William St., (near Broad St.) Geo. Bunyay, importer of fine Panama hats, has just opened a big shipment of unblocked men's and women's Real Panamas, which he has priced at $3 each. The retail value of these superb hats will easily average $9.—Advt.

Who really caused $2.00 wheat at Chicago? Is real comfort in The New York Evening Post.—Advt.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest summer resort in the world.—Advt.

Dr. Dinner at The Clendening, 103d St. near Broadway sends us away satisfied. See Mona in Saturday's Telegram.—Advt.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1917.

Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law, which contains the following provisions:

SECTION 5.—That all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President: And upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act: And every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid, given by the President or by his direction: And any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered; provided that in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act; provided, further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided, who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration; and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized unless excepted or excused therefrom as in this act provided; provided further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

SECTION 6.—That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, territories, and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia; and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the Governor or other officer of any State or territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes, bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged, as herein provided, with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the District Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the Governor of each of the several States and Territories, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all officers and agents of the several States and Territories, of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein, to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law, that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. on the fifth day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia, while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the County Clerk of the County where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as practicable to the County Clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population, they shall apply to the City Clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the Clerk of the County. The Clerks of counties and of cities of over 30,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected are authorized to establish such agencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

The Power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle, there are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers.

The whole nation must be a team, in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection; that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance, and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation, when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

Woodrow Wilson

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL ARMY

First Draft of 500,000 Men to be Divided Into Sixteen Divisions.

MILITIA SIMILARLY PLACED

Arrangement of Concentration Camps Will Be Near Home Regions of Units.

CALLS OUT NATIONAL GUARD

Entire Force to Mobilize and Recruit to War Strength, Beginning on July 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Wilson, tonight at 10 o'clock, issued his proclamation fixing June 5 as the day on which registration is to take place for the national army of 500,000 men to be drafted under authority of the Draft bill, which he signed tonight. On this date all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, will be required to present themselves for registration. Those away from home will register by mail, according to the terms of the proclamation. The registration date for Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico will be announced later.

The President's proclamation sets forth in detail the plans for registration and was telegraphed tonight by the War Department to all parts of the country official posting and publication. It is so as to have the widest publicity by expected that the registration will occupy about five days. After that those entitled to exemption will be excluded from the draft. About 10,000,000 men between 21 and 30, inclusive, are expected to be registered. After the registration and exemptions have been completed, those declared to be eligible for drafting will have their names placed in jury wheels and 500,000 will be drafted for Federal service in the formation of the new national army.

Plans for the formation of the new army have been completed. It will be divided into sixteen divisions, each to consist of 28,000 men. They will be mobilized in sixteen concentration camps, the names of which soon will be announced. The draft army will be officially known as the National Army, in contradistinction to the regular army and the National Guard army. These National Army divisions will be numbered consecutively from one to sixteen.

New York and Pennsylvania will furnish enough men in the draft to form three National Army divisions, exclusive of what they will furnish for the regular army and the National Guard army. New York and Pennsylvania will each furnish about a division and a half for the National Army. The only other State to furnish as much as a division for the National Army will be Illinois. Seven Pacific Coast States, where the population is not so dense, will furnish the sixteenth National Army division.

Distribution of Divisions.

The distribution of the divisions, according to the States that will form them, will be as follows:

First—Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire.
Second—Lower New York State and Long Island.
Third—Upper New York State and Northern Pennsylvania.
Fourth—Southern Pennsylvania.
Fifth—Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and District of Columbia.
Sixth—Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
Seventh—Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.
Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.
Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.
Tenth—Wisconsin and Michigan.
Eleventh—Illinois.
Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
Thirteenth—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa.
Fourteenth—Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri.
Fifteenth—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma.
Sixteenth—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Calls Out the Guard.

President Wilson also issued orders today for the mobilization of the entire National Guard of the country. Instructions were sent to the Adjutant General of the States to the effect that the National Guard not now in Federal service and enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve would be drafted into the Federal service on various dates, ranging from July 15 to Aug. 5. All National Guard coast artillery will be drafted on July 15. The organizations will be held at their rendezvous for about two weeks and will then be sent to concentration camps in the Southern, Southeastern, and Western Departments for training.

There are now 60,000 National Guardsmen in Federal service. There are more than 100,000 not yet in Federal service. These are to be called into Federal service under the orders issued today. New National Guard units will also be formed and all the guard units will be expanded until 400,000 men have been obtained. This will be designated the National Guard Army, and it will con-

Treasury Plans to Let the Banks Keep Funds Paid for Liberty Bonds

Institutions Subscribing $100,000 Favored—Subscriptions for the Bonds Increase Here — Bank of Commerce Takes $10,000,000 of the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—To avoid any disturbance of the money market in placing the Liberty Loan of 1917, the Treasury Department today, in behalf of Secretary McAdoo, who is out of town, issued a circular to banks and trust companies urging that they should buy Treasury certificates in as large amount as practicable, and at least to half their estimated subscriptions, for the new bonds. In the circular, to which his name was signed, Secretary McAdoo also suggested that banks having to make payments for $100,000 or more of bonds, and having qualified as depositaries, will be permitted to cover their payments, in excess of the amount of Treasury certificates taken by them, by placing credit on their books to the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

An indication of the extent to which employers of large forces of men and women are buying Liberty Loan bonds for their employes and permitting payments in small installments was given today when it was learned from one distributing firm in New York that fifty-two corporations either have adopted this plan of aiding their employes or were considering it. Of the fifty-two corporations, thirty-nine reported their number of employes as approximating 169,327. The other thirteen did not report the number of their workers.

California Takes $500,000.

The State of California set an example for other States today by subscribing to $500,000 of the Liberty Loan. Accompanying the application for the bonds was a statement to the effect that the State would take more later.

A subscription for $300,000 of Liberty Loan bonds was made by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company of Utica, N. Y., and Sharon, Penn., makers of the Lewis machine gun, which has large contracts with the Government.

The Treasury circular, issued today, which was signed by Secretary McAdoo, was as follows:

"Banks and trust companies having payments to make on account of subscriptions, and which have qualified as depositaries, may make payment upon such subscriptions on June 28 as to any amounts not paid in Treasury certificates of indebtedness by credit on their books to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, of which credit notice will be given in duplicate to the Treasurer and to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district on or before June 28.

"The amounts so credited will be withdrawn from time to time as required. How long they may be permitted to remain will depend in large measure on the extent to which the privilege of prepayment for the bonds of the Liberty Loan on or before June 28 is availed of. It will be necessary that the early installments paid upon subscriptions to the loan be devoted largely to the payment of the short-term Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which have been and will be placed throughout the country chiefly for making loans to Governments engaged in making war against Germany, and in part to meet unusual war expenditures of our own Government.

Shifting of Credits.

"As practically all the proceeds of the Liberty Loan, whether advanced to foreign Governments or expended directly by departments of the United States, will be spent in this country in payment of indebtedness heretofore or hereafter incurred, the bank resources of the United States as a whole will not be diminished, and the operation involves only a shifting of credits.

"Because of the great amount of work involved in passing upon the qualifications and securities of the banks and trust companies, which will have payments to make, it is deemed necessary until after July 1 to limit to those banks and trust companies having payments to make on subscriptions for $100,000 or more bonds, the provision for making payment by credit, the object in providing for payment by credit being to avoid any disturbance in the money position which might result from large payments being made from June 28 to Monday, July 2, a period when there is customarily a heavy movement of funds due to corporate interest and other payments.

Proceeds to Be Redeposited.

"As soon after July 2 as practicable the qualifications and securities of other banks and trust companies desiring to participate in redeposits will be passed upon, and after provision has been made for the immediate disbursements which the United States will have to make, up to and including July 1, the proceeds of the loan received from time to time, in full or installment payments, will be redeposited with qualified banks and trust companies in a proportion, yet to be determined, based upon the amounts of bonds of the Liberty Loan for which

Continued on Page 11.

Bethmann and Czernin to Confer With the Kaiser

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Dr. Zimmermann, the Foreign Minister, left today for German Great Headquarters, where they will meet Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary. They will continue the conference begun at Vienna recently, when Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg visited there.

The Tageblatt says that it understands that the Polish question and details in connection with the proclamation issued on Nov. 5, 1916, concerning Poland will be discussed.

The Reichstag will reconvene on July 5 for a three days' session, which will comprise the Summer legislative period.

CAMERONIA SUNK; 140 ON BOARD LOST

10,000-Ton Anchor Liner Had Been Used as a Troopship by the British Admiralty.

STAYED AFLOAT 40 MINUTES

Troops Escaped by Jumping to Destroyers—Announcement of Loss Long Delayed.

LONDON, May 17, (Delayed by Censor.)—The British Admiralty announced today that the transport Cameronia has been sunk. The statement follows:

"The British transport Cameronia, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15. One hundred and forty men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned."

The survivors of the Cameronia say the vessel was torpedoed in fine, calm weather in the afternoon. The submarine was not seen.

A large number of casualties were due to the explosion of the torpedo, which struck where there happened to be many soldiers. There was some excitement and confusion at the outset after the torpedo had struck, but discipline soon prevailed. The boats were launched, but one of them was smashed, and many lives were lost.

The Cameronia was afloat for forty minutes after she was torpedoed, which enabled several destroyers to run alongside. Soldiers from the Cameronia jumped on these boats in disciplined succession. The destroyers ceased taking on men as soon as they had ob-

Continued on Page 3.

SEA-AND-AIR FIGHT IN THE ADRIATIC

Austrian Light Cruisers Raid Allied Drifter Line and Sink 14 British Minesweepers.

CHASED TO THEIR OWN PORT

Italian Airmen Aiding—British Cruiser Torpedoed and an Italian Destroyer Sunk.

LONDON, May 18.—The British Admiralty announced today that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic Sea and that the British light cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement with the Austrian warships, but reached port safely.

The Admiralty said that the British warships Dartmouth and Bristol pursued the Austrian vessels to a point near Cattaro when, battleships coming to their assistance, the British vessels were compelled to withdraw. The text of the statement reads:

"The Admiralty announces that from reports received from the Rear Admiral commanding the Adriatic squadron, supplemented by the Italian official communication, it appears that cruisers, subsequently reinforced by destroyers, raided the allied drifter line and succeeded in sinking fourteen British drifters, from which, according to the Austrian communication, seventy-two prisoners were taken.

"His Majesty's ship Dartmouth, with the Italian Rear Admiral aboard, and H. M. S. Bristol immediately chased the

Continued on Page 3.

By Cesare, the famous cartoonist: "Bonds—Which?" a powerful argument for the success of the Liberty Loan—In The New York Evening Post last night. Send 2c. stamp for a reprint for your window.—Advt.

Committee Rejects McAdoo's Plan to Levy $445,000,000 More Taxes

Zone Postal Plan May Be Stricken from the Taxation Bill—House Approves Higher Excess Profits and Retroactive Income Imposts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Prior to the convening of the House today the Committee on Ways and Means decided that it would not attempt to raise, at this time, the additional $445,000,000 in indirect taxes requested yesterday in Secretary McAdoo's communication to Chairman Kitchin. Republican members of the committee, as well as some Democrats, rebelled against the proposal to revamp the War Taxation bill and greatly add to its total after the committee had spent weeks in preparing a measure to produce $1,800,000,000.

The House when it met showed a disposition to stand by the bill as presented by the committee. The retroactive income tax section was approved by a vote of 123 to 54, all proposed amendments being rejected. The House likewise approved the excess profits tax carried in the bill, defeating various amendments to reduce and to increase the tax.

That a majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee have practically reached the conclusion that there should be a change in the second-class mail postage rates recommended in the bill was learned today. Before the bill is put on final passage the committee is to hold another meeting to consider a revision of these rates. The indications are that the "zone system" rates will be stricken from the bill, and the committee will offer an amendment carrying out the suggestion of Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Office, reading as follows:

Strike out the section (the zone system section) and insert: Upon all newspapers, magazines and other publications regularly admitted as matter of the second class, when mailed by the publisher and no other, 1 cent per pound. Provided, that parcel post rates shall be charged upon all that portion of such newspapers, magazines or other publications which is devoted to paid advertising matter when addressed to any Post Office in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth zones.

Certain members of the committee believe that the Moon amendment will not only produce more revenue, but that it also has a better chance of approval in the House than the original committee proposal, which calls for a flat rate on all second class matter, fixed by zones, ranging from 2 to 6 cents a pound. In the general debate on the Revenue bill the argument was repeatedly made that the Government was carrying advertising matter at a great loss and the levy in postage should be against the advertising rather than the news sections of publications.

If the Moon amendment should be adopted the postal rate legislation will be less burdensome upon newspapers than magazines. Newspapers circulating within a comparatively limited field would not be materially affected. Periodicals and magazines with a country-wide circulation and a surplus of advertising matter would be hard hit by a levy of parcel post rates against the aggregate weight of all the advertising columns.

Excess Profits Tax Approved.

The House made fair progress today in its consideration of the tax measure. It approved the excess profits section and those portions of the bill levying additional taxes on beverages and tobaccos. The House reached but did not dispose of the sections imposing a 5 per cent. tax on various articles, including automobiles and musical instruments.

The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to consider the advisability of modifying the 5 per cent. levy on automobiles. This proposed tax has been strongly opposed by the automobile interests. No assurance has been given by the committee, however, that it will agree to a modification of the tax, but the question will be taken up in committee tomorrow, according to present plans.

Representative Madden of Illinois led an unsuccessful fight against the retroactive tax on incomes. This section provides that there shall be assessed against incomes for the calendar year 1916 an additional tax of one-third of the tax already paid. Under the section each person who has paid a tax on 1916 incomes would have to pay prior to Sept. 15 next, an amount equal too 33 1-3 per cent. of the original levy.

Nevertheless the House adopted the retroactive tax which the Ways and Means Committee estimates will produce $108,000,000.

Wet and Dry Forces Clash.

Wet and dry forces clashed for almost two hours today over an amendment by Representative Howard of Georgia, designed to eliminate the liquor tax increases. Representatives Howard, Cooper of Ohio, Hersey of Maine, and others maintained that the liquor interests were indorsing the proposed increases, hoping thus to strengthen their position against absolute prohibition. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. The section as it was approved increases the tax on whisky from $1.10 to $2.20 a gallon and that on beer from $1.25 to $2.50.

Only a perfunctory fight was made on the excess profits tax section. Its opponents will carry their objection to the Senate. Representative Good of Iowa made the chief opposition, offering an amendment patterned somewhat after the English law, but it was decisively beaten.

Read about Russia's economic position after the war—tonight in The New York Evening Post.—Advt.

list of sixteen divisions, to be designated as the fifth to the twentieth, inclusive.

The approximate dates for drafting the National Guard are:

July 15—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

July 25—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Aug. 5—Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California.

"All National Guard organizations," said an official War Department announcement tonight, "both in and out of the Federal Service, will be recruited at once to full war strength. The necessary arms, equipment, and clothing for recruits is not at present on hand, but it is hoped all supplies will be available by the time the troops are sent to their concentration camps.

Like the regular army and the national army the National Guard army is to be organized on a divisional basis. New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will each supply sufficient guardsmen to form its own army division. The other divisions are to be formed by brigading and other wise amalgamating the units of groups of two or more States. The original National Guard mobilization plan called for the formation of only twelve divisions, numbered from five to sixteen, inclusive. The plan now adopted, which allows for formation of new units and great expansion of the present National Guard force, calls for the formation of sixteen divisions.

These divisions will be formed out of the various troops of the different States as follows:

Fifth—Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
Sixth—New York.
Seventh—Pennsylvania.
Eighth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.
Ninth—Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
Tenth—Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.
Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.
Twelfth—Illinois.
Thirteenth—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.
Fourteenth—Kansas and Missouri.
Fifteenth—Texas and Oklahoma.
Sixteenth—Ohio and West Virginia.
Seventeenth—Kentucky and Indiana.
Eighteenth—Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.
Nineteenth—California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Twentieth—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

32 Concentration Camps.

It will be necessary to establish thirty-two concentration camps to take care of the thirty-two army divisions to be formed out of the national army and the National Guard army. All camps for the National Guard divisions will be in the Southern, Southeastern, and Western Departments of the army. The plan for the distribution of the National Guard divisions and the National Army divisions in concentration camps was announced today as follows:

Northeastern Department—First National Army Division.

Eastern Department—Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth National Army Divisions.

Southeastern Department—Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth National Army Divisions; also the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth National Guard Divisions.

Southern Department—Fifteenth National Army Division; also the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth National Guard Divisions.

Western Department—Sixteenth National Army Division; also the Nineteenth and Twentieth National Guard Division.

Central Department—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth National Army Divisions.

Thus it will be seen that all of the National Guard army divisions, with the exception of two, will be trained and sheltered south of Mason and Dixon's line in the Southern and Southeastern Departments. The two exceptions will be the Nineteenth and Twentieth National Guard Divisions, which will be trained in the Western Department of the army.

Big Command for Wood.

Thus it is evident that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, by his transfer from the old Department of the East, with headquarters at New York City, to the newly formed Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., on May 1 put him in line to command what is now becoming the most important military division of the country in the number of men to be concentrated into cantonments for training purposes in connection with the formation of the new armies. There will be twelve concentration camps in General Wood's department. Each will shelter an army division of 28,000 men. Three of these will be divisions of the new national draft army, while the other nine will be divisions of the expanded National Guard army.

All of the thirty-two concentration camps have not been selected. They are being chosen by the department commanders. But the location of six of the camps was announced today. These will be at Ayer, Mass.; El Paso, Texas; American Lake, Wash.; Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C. Three of them, those at Atlanta, Augusta, and Columbia are in General Wood's department.

The selection of all the cantonment sites is being rushed, and in some instances boards appointed by the department commanders are inspecting possible locations for the purpose of making recommendations to the departmental commander, who makes the selection. Their will be no public hearings, as there was said to be no time for these.

The requisites of a camp site were said to be: Space, good sanitary conditions, such as absence of marshes, with natural advantages for drainage; proximity to lines of transport, a good water supply.

The War Department is assembling vast quantities of supplies for the construction of the thirty-two camps, each of which will be a complete town, with sewerage, water works, lighting systems, streets, &c. The construction of the cantonments will be started immediately after the selection and approval of sites.

MILITIA WILL NEED 10,000 MORE RECRUITS

Some New York Regiments Must Increase 50 Per Cent. to Reach War Strength.

Officers attached to Division Headquarters of the National Guard saw yesterday that there would be no difficulty in putting the militia of this State on a war footing by July 15. Approximately 10,000 more men are needed to raise the force to the required war strength. This will mean an increase of 50 per cent. or even more in some of the regiments, which are now even below the designated peace strength.

Further than the newspaper anouncements from Washington that the War Department has issued mobilization orders for the entire militia of the country, officers at New York headquarters received no official communication upon which they could act. They expect to receive official orders from Governor Whitman today, after which they will proceed to prepare the National Guard for Federal service.

Five regiments and a squadron of cavalry of the New York National Guard are already in Federal Service. These contingents are the Second, Third, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first Infantry, and a squadron of the First Cavalry. The organizations which are still in State service are the First, Tenth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixty-ninth and Twelfth Infantry Regiments; Squadron A, the Twenty-second Engineers, eight troops of the First Cavalry, First Battalion Signal Corps, First, Second, Third and Fourth Field Hospitals, First, Second, Third and Fourth Ambulance Companies, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Defense Commands, and the First and Second Field Artillery.

To assist in recruiting the National Guard to war strength representatives of about eighty trades and professions, including many prominent bankers, lawyers, and manufacturers held a meeting in the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway yesterday and organized themselves into the Citizens' Preparedness Association. In the main they were the same men who, under the leadership of Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, organized the preparedness parade last Spring.

Sherrill Heads Movement.

Among those who were present were Colonel Thomas Denny of Denny, Pomroy & Co., bankers; Paul H. Cravath, Chairman of the Lawyers' Defense Committee; De Lancey Nicoll, Henry W. Taft, Michael Friedsam, head of Altman & Co.; Herbert H. Straus, Dr. W. J. Schieffelin, Bertrand H. Borden, and George T. Adee. Colonel Sherrill presided and was elected President of the Citizens' Preparedness Association, with Roger W. Allen as Secretary and Warren Barber as Treasurer.

The organization which was formed yesterday grew out of a movement started two weeks ago by Colonel Sherrill to swing all the trades of the State into an energetic recruiting campaign for the National Guard. He announced yesterday that eighty trades had responded to the call and were making every effort to fill the quota which was assigned by Colonel Sherrill to each trade to make up a grand total of 10,000 men, which would put the Guard on a war footing. Although these quotas were assigned arbitrarily, none of the trades has complained against having too much of a burden and some of them have even promised to raise more than the designated number of men.

All of the trade papers of the State are participating in the movement, and the work is being carried on with so much enthusiasm and energy that Colonel Sherrill said yesterday that not only 10,000 men, but twice or even three times that number would probably be raised for National Guard service by July 15. He read the following telegram which he received from Governor Whitman praising the movement and requesting the various trades to continue their organization throughout the war:

"I am very glad to learn that you have organized in over sixty trades for a Statewide movement to aid recruiting in response to General Stotesbury's telegram. I appreciate more than I can tell you all you have already done. Of course, the State must look to men of the character of those who compose your membership in her effort to respond to the requirements of the Federal Government. I suggest that these committees continue throughout the war, so that I may count on their advice and assistance when needed."

Bankers Issue Call.

It was announced at the meeting that the bankers and brokers' section had been fully organized with the following committee in charge of enrollments for that section: Col. Thomas Denny, Chairman; M. E. de Aguiro, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange; Major H. K. Bird, Director of the Harriman National Bank; M. N. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company; Olive; B. Bridgman, Captain Jay F. Carlisle, C. Douglass Green, Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Major R. McCormick, H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange; Major R. A. de Russy, and Lieutenant Howard C. Smith. The committee issues a call to the bankers and brokers of New York State, naming the following inducements for joining the guard:

Enlistments are voluntary as against conscription which is to follow:

Individuals will have an opportunity to select their commands and serve with their friends.

Voluntary service will be recognized as having prior claim to advancement over enforced service.

The guard age is from 18 to 45. The conscription age 21 to 30.

The names of all enlisted men reported to this office will be published in the Bankers and Brokers' Honor Roll in the trade publications.

Assurances have been given that militia regiments mustered into service will be promptly mustered out at the close of the emergency.

The call ends with the following statement:

"The realization that this war and its successful prosecution means life, health, and happiness to our State and nation to those who support it must be an impelling force for co-operation and self-sacrifice and an ambition to serve among us all. Employers and individuals alike must recognize the public call."

ATHLETES FOR MARINE CORPS.

Fifty College Men Will Take Examinations for Commissions.

Four hundred more men are needed to fill the First Reserve Engineer Regiment, which is being recruited in this city for immediate service in France. A preliminary detachment of the regiment will go into camp at Fort Totten on Tuesday and prepare the ground for the rest of the division. Recruiting for the regiment has not been very rapid in the last three days. Yesterday's enlistment totaled only forty men, but the recruiting officers are still hopeful of having the regiment completed by Tuesday.

Captain Erik Evans, in charge of marine recruiting for New York, announced yesterday that fifty college athletes would take examinations for commissions in the United States Marine Corps at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday. These men were all recommended for commissions by Presidents of various Eastern universities. Among the Yale men are Harry Le Gore, the football star; John W. Overton, Captain of the track team, and Louis A. Ferguson, Captain of the swimming team. Princeton is represented by William D. Jewett, champion heavyweight wrestler, Harold B. Hoskins, Captain of the soccer team, and William A. Eddy, Captain of the basket ball team.

The Marine Corps recruited twenty-five men from New York yesterday. The Navy enlisted by 6 P. M. a total of fifty men from the greater city, and the regular army about seventy men.

G. F. Glover, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital on Morningside Heights, announced yesterday that the Norrie Pavilion of the Hospital, which had never before been occupied, would be opened on Monday for the treatment free of charge of men who had tried to enlist in the army or navy and had been rejected because of defects which could be readily corrected under proper medical care.

RECRUITING FOR ARMY TAKES FURTHER DROP

Only 1,482 Men Enlisted on Thursday—Pennsylvania Is Still the Banner State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A still further falling off in the daily recruiting for the army was shown by complete reports of Thursday's enlistments. Only 1,482 joined the colors, which is a falling off of more than 25 per cent. from the daily average maintained for the past few weeks. The total number of recruits since April 1 now is 74,933 men.

Pennsylvania continues to be the banner State in daily recruiting with its record of 208 men obtained Thursday. The daily statement of recruiting as issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained May 17.	Total to May 17.		Obtained May 17.	Total to May 17.
Alabama	14	829	Nebraska	15	1,435
Arizona	—	121	*Nevada	6	380
Arkansas	13	867	N. H.	22	219
California	60	2,396	N. J.	89	1,924
Colorado	24	681	N. M.	12	122
Connecticut	7	545	New York	114	8,544
Delaware	—	48	N. Car.	18	947
D. of Col.	—	170	N. Dak.	—	225
Florida	9	540	Ohio	59	2,567
Georgia	19	2,132	Oklahoma	19	1,103
Idaho	10	454	*Oregon	22	1,047
Illinois	130	7,590	Penn.	208	8,138
Indiana	51	5,177	Rhode Isl.	3	221
Iowa	38	2,258	S. Car.	22	450
Kansas	11	2,033	S. Dak.	—	483
Kentucky	18	1,504	Tennessee	12	1,084
Louisiana	10	847	Texas	53	3,067
Maine	—	511	*Utah	9	841
Maryland	4	134	Vermont	2	46
Mass.	63	2,261	Virginia	6	709
Michigan	76	3,748	Washington	12	818
Minnesota	25	1,598	West Va.	38	704
Mississippi	1	574	Wisconsin	18	998
Missouri	85	3,447	Wyoming	14	203
Montana	7	292			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 74,933.
Total obtained for May 17, 1,482.
Total obtained since April 1, 74,933.

PERSHING WON FAME IN MORO CAMPAIGNS

Jumped Over 862 Officers from Captain to Brigadier General by Roosevelt.

FOUGHT SIOUX AND APACHES

"Black Jack" Was Youngest West Pointer Ever Made General in Peace Times.

Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, the famous "Black Jack" of the regulars, will go down in history as the first American army officer to command troops on the battlefields of Europe. He (Pershing) is one of the officers who were picked by Colonel Roosevelt, when the Colonel was President, for rapid promotion to the highest of army commands.

General Pershing was just a dashing, much-loved Captain of cavalry when in 1906 Colonel Roosevelt startled the country by sending his name to the Senate for confirmation as a Brigadier General. The other officers advanced by Colonel Roosevelt were Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the latter of whom recently succeeded General Wood as commanding officer of the Eastern Department, on Governors Island.

Pershing is a West Pointer of the West Pointers, as a classmate of his expressed it not so very long ago. He was graduated into the regular service as a Second Lieutenant of cavalry in 1886 and he began to make himself heard of before he had been in the saddle a year. It was to the Sixth United States Cavalry that Pershing was assigned shortly after he received his diploma from the Military Academy.

In the first few years of his service Pershing fought in the fierce border campaigns against the Apache Indians of Arizona, and he was again heard of when in 1890 he led his sturdy troopers in the turbulent Sioux wars of the early nineties. He was in the thick of the fighting that marked the brief warfare that was waged by the regulars against the Spaniards in Cuba in 1898, and shortly after the Treaty of Paris was signed and the Philippines came under the American flag he was among the first to be ordered to duty in the new possessions.

Arriving in the Philippines, General Pershing, then a Captain, was promptly ordered into the Moro country, where as one of the leaders against the then fierce and intensely anti-American Moros he was soon to gain fame and honor and win the single star of a Brigadier. At the time of his nomination for that rank in 1906 he was the youngest West Pointer ever named as a General of the regular army in a time of peace. In order to reward Pershing President Roosevelt jumped him over 862 officers who were his seniors in rank.

Eleven years ago the big problem in the Philippines was still the pacification of the Moros. Those splendid warriors, hundreds of whom are now serving in the crack organization known as the Philippine Scouts, fought inch by inch with Americans and refused to take word of Governors and commanders sent to mollify them that the United States was their friend.

Pershing was ordered to finish the Moro campaign and was named Governor of Mindanao and commander of the troops operating in that part of the province where the Moro opposition was still a problem of the first magnitude. From a distance of several thousands of miles the job did not sound big at the time, but no more difficult task has seldom, if ever, been placed on the shoulders of an officer of the regular army. He gritted his teeth and undertook the work with his famous smile. He had a picked lot of regulars under him, every man of whom he knew and trusted and every one of whom knew and loved "Black Jack."

The Moros that Pershing was called upon to bring to terms had mobilized in the crater of an extinct volcano called Bud Dajo, on the island of Jolo. To drive them out had been a task with which the army had contended since 1906. Pershing announced to his men that the Moros were coming out of the crater if it took him ten years to accomplish the job.

There were 600 Moros—every one a Mohammedan fanatic—in the crater fortification when Pershing started "to clean out the mountain hole." Without Bud Dajo safely and securely in American control the Moro problem could never be solved.

With a thousand men, half of them his own trusted troopers, and the others picked Filipino scouts, the campaign for Bud Dajo began. The Americans and the scouts had to proceed through miles and miles of dense jungles, opposed every yard of the way by the fierce Moros But Pershing kept on, and finally he fought his way to the foot of the mountain.

Pershing's jungle fighters cut a trail around the mountain, and, fortifying themselves from attack from above, began the siege. The soldiers formed a complete cordon around the mountain and calmly instituted a campaign of watching for the first sign of the Moros leaving the crater, and waiting a chance to get them when they tried to cut through the cordon.

In their retreat to the crater the Moros had been so hotly pursued that for once they had been unable to feed with them the supplies that would make possible a long stand. At last the "iron ring" began to make itself felt, and in small detachments the Moros tried to gain the open jungle by dashes through the American cordon. Every dash was frustrated, the fanatics rushing forth to certain death. Finally, on Christmas Day, 1911, the 400 Moros still in the crater did something a Moro seldom does—they marched down in formation and surrendered. A few reached the jungle, but the regulars pursued, beat the brush, and in the end these desperadoes paid the penalty of their daring.

With Bud Dajo captured, Pershing set about to finish his job. On Jan. 11, 1912, there followed on Lake Seit a stiff engagement, which resulted in the death of eighteen Moros and the serious wounding of two Americans, one of the latter Lieutenant H. H. McGee, U. S. A. For nearly eighteen months more the campaign lasted. Every day or two there was a skirmish of some sort, but Pershing kept on, determined never to stop until the Moros had been completely subdued and American authority recognized.

General Pershing was still in the Philippines in 1913, finishing up the pacification of the Moros. That task may be said to have been accomplished when he won the Battle of Bagsag in June, 1913. The Moros had made a last stand, and the Sultan of Jolo, who commanded them, had told them that victory meant that he would become Governor of the United States as well as of Jolo in the event the Americans were defeated.

At dawn, June 12, 1913, General Pershing ordered his artillery to open fire and then followed the charge of his cavalry and infantry forces. The battle ended with the complete triumph of Pershing's men and the breaking finally of Moro opposition to American rule.

In January, 1916, General Pershing returned to the United States, and was assigned to the command of the Eighth Brigade of the regular army, with headquarters at El Paso. There he remained until the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., when President Wilson ordered a punitive expedition into Mexico, and placed General Pershing in command.

The way in which Pershing handled the Mexican problem met with the entire approval of President Wilson. No officer in the army stands higher in the estimation of the President than does General Pershing, and army officers have been predicting ever since war was declared on Germany that he would lead the first American troops sent to Europe.

On the death of Major Gen. Funston, who was General Pershing's immediate superior on the border, President Wilson nominated General Pershing as successor and assigned him to the command of all troops on the Mexican border. That command he retained until a few days ago, when he was ordered to Washington to receive instructions and the command of the first American troops ever ordered to fight on European soil.

In June, 1916, General Pershing wrote an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he made a plea for universal military training in this country. On the day that his appointment to the European command is announced he sees the system he urged made a law.

"With general military training in this country," wrote General Pershing, "there would be less talk of hyphenated Americans, because their military education would make them an integral part of our body politic. The assimilation of the thousands of foreigners who come to America would be much more rapid if given military training, especially if the training could have place in the army. Young men would go through it together and become comrades and friends. Compulsory military training would cement and unify the various classes of foreign and native population as no other process yet proposed. In such a school they would not only receive military instruction, and learn our language and our ways, but, better still, their association with native Americans would inspire them with American ideals.

"Whether native or foreign born, military training should be made an important part of the education of every young man and should be a prerequisite to his exercise of the right of suffrage. From the sole viewpoint of its effect upon the foreign element, it is time for every American who is concerned in the destiny of his country to give deep thought to the question of universal military training."

General Pershing is a son-in-law of United States Senator Warren of Wyoming. Two years ago he suffered a great bereavement when his wife and two little daughters were burned to death at the Presidio of San Francisco. His little son alone was saved, and Congress awarded the Medal of Honor to a soldier for saving the life of little "Jack" Pershing, Jr.

(Photo © International Film Service.)

General John J. Pershing
Who Will Command Our Regulars Soon to Go to France.

PERSHING TO LEAD TROOPS TO FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical, and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice from both sides of the water.

Need All Trained Officers.

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provision of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me, when I had this pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago, that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they were men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready.

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army, and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions, and to whom grim matter is a matter of business. I shall centre my attention upon those means and let everything else wait.

"I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy for a personal gratification or advantage."

Sending Colonel Roosevelt or any force of volunteers to France was strongly, even bitterly, opposed by the General Satff, and it is supposed that its views were communicated to President Wilson by Secretary Baker. The definite decision not to send Colonel Roosevelt to France or entrust the authority contemplated by the draft bill to him is believed to have been reached at a regular meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. The decision to send to Europe a division of regular troops without delay was the outcome of a compromise between the expressed wish of the French Government and the view of the General Staff. The General Staff as a whole was opposed to sending any troops to the fighting areas until the War Department had completed the organization and equipment of the army of regulars, National Guard, and drafted men, amounting approximately to 1,200,000 men of all three classes in the first increment.

The French Government, however, virtually appealed to this Government, at first informally, and later in a way to show that compliance with the appeal was regarded as vital, to send troops to the battle front with the least possible delay. Marshal Joffre made known this desire of France to representatives of American newspapers soon after he reached Washington, and his words were emphasized in the statement furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES this week by General Pétain, the new Commander in Chief of the French armies in the field. It was obvious from what General Pétain said that what France needed was men; in fact, he said so in as many words.

President Responsive.

To these appeals the President has been responsive, although in taking the action announced tonight, with reference to the Pershing expedition, he went contrary to the ideas of a majority of the members of the General Staff, who contended that an untrained army or a small army would be useless in the trenches. There was a disinclination in some quarters, however, to concur in the opinion of the General Staff that it was desirable to wait a year while the new army was being trained before attempting to send an expedition across the Atlantic. According to the General Staff view the French Government wanted Americans to fill up the gaps in the French ranks.

It was contended by military critics here that the scheme advanced by General Pétain through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES did not contemplate having the American volunteers for whom he called serve as a single unit under the Stars and Stripes, but distributed among the French troops under the direction of France. The decision of the President announced tonight means that the men of the Pershing expedition will fight under their own flag.

Under the voluntary censorship to which the press has assented, no detail can be given of the formation of the Pershing expedition. It is evident from the formal announcement, however, that the departure for France will not be long delayed.

Until the War Department announcement cleared away doubt, it was supposed that the first expedition would be composed of National Guard organizations as well as regulars. There had been indications that National Guard forces were being prepared for service abroad, but the War Department declined to furnish any information.

General Pershing arrived in Washington last week from El Paso, Texas, where he established his headquarters after his return from command of the expeditionary force sent into Mexico to disband the [illegible]. He has been in consultation [illegible] with Secretary Baker and [illegible] General Staff, and it is believed that he would be placed in command of the first military expedition sent from this country to the theatre of conflict in Europe.

Mr. Balfour and members of the British War Mission were also of the opinion that American troops should be sent to France without delay. Their reasons, however, were not entirely similar to those advanced by French representatives. It was apparent that the main reason for the anxiety of Europe to have Americans on the battle front was that stated so frankly by General Pétain: "But what is imperative now is men," he said.

"What France needs most is men—infantry." All that was said by the French representatives in Washington bore out that statement. The British, on the other hand, stressed that the presence of American troops in the trenches would have a marked psychological effect upon the French and British forces in the field, and would cause a corresponding lowering of the morale of the German armies. There is also reason to believe that the British observers here reached the conclusion that America needed something to awaken it to a realization that it was actually engaged in the bloody European conflict, and that nothing would better accomplish this than the sending of an expeditionary force to France. The knowledge that American soldiers were fighting in the trenches would stimulate American enthusiasm, with all that that would mean, in the opinion of some of the British visitors.

The Pershing expedition may be said to have been ordered to Europe for two reasons—to strengthen the French battle line and to produce the desired psychological effect in all the allied countries, including the United States. In these days a division of American troops, consisting of about 28,000 men, is a mere handful in comparison with the enormous armies that have been engaged in the present conflict. But it was felt by the Administration that it would be well to have the Stars and Stripes shown on the battle line and at the same time furnish France with some assistance in carrying out the great offensive in which her armies are engaged in combination with those of Great Britain.

Expect Criticism in Congress.

What effect will be produced in Congress by the refusal of President Wilson to send Colonel Roosevelt to Europe could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy tonight for the reason the Senators and Representatives interested in the Colonel's cause could not be found. Their course is problematical. But the question as to what was likely to follow a decision by the President not to send Colonel Roosevelt to France has been discussed here with animation in the past several days.

It is not doubted that the President will be criticised by friends of Colonel Roosevelt in the Senate and the House. That the President understood the intent of the Senate and the House was admitted by him in the statement he issued tonight, and after that admission he proceeded to give his reasons for believing it unwise to form a volunteer force or to appoint Colonel Roosevelt to any command.

It has been suggested here within the past few days that if the country should obtain the idea that President Wilson had treated Colonel Roosevelt unfairly it would cause widespread indignation [illegible] the theatre of conflict in Europe. We saw nothing of any enemy submarines, and altogether had a very pleasant trip."

The contingent, after disembarking passed on to another town where it received a civic reception. Led by their commander, the contingent gave lusty cheers for King George. The Mayor of the town then led in three cheers for President Wilson. During the reception the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," while the Americans stood at salute. The American flag was flown side by side with Union Jack over all public buildings.

LONDON, May 18.—The American Hospital unit which reached England today is the first of six which are going to France. After a brief stay in England, the unit will be sent to the Continent, where it will take charge of a base hospital behind the British front. The hospital will have accommodations for 500 patients and be fully equipped by the British hospital service.

Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon General of the British Army, in making the [illegible] going announcement to The Associated Press, today said that the arrival of the American unit was the result of plans completed by Secretary of War Baker and Colonel T. G. Goodwin of the British hospital service, whom Surgeon General Keogh recently sent to the United States to confer with the army medical authorities there. Surgeon General Keogh said that it had been decided to send from America six units, comprising about 1,500 persons.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The American hospital unit whose safe arrival in England is reported in the foregoing dispatches is Base Hospital No. 4 of Cleveland, commanded by Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, United States Army, and under the direction of Dr. George W. Crile. It is understood that it will be in the war zone in a day or two.

One of the first of six army base hospitals which have been ordered abroad for service in France, the movements of which have been kept secret by the War Department. Each includes, besides the officers in command and the directors, 24 physicians, 2 dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, and 500 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps.

Major Elbert E. Persons, Army Medical Corps, has been ordered to Philadelphia to organize motor ambulance companies for service in Europe in connection with American army hospital units, either now on the way to the front or soon to be sent. Major Percy L. Jones, Medical Corps, will assist in organizing the companies.

Today's army orders show that many officers have been ordered to duty from the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to Base Hospital No. 21 at St. Louis and other army hospital units, including Base Hospital No. 10 at Chicago and No. 12 at Philadelphia.

HOSPITAL UNIT IS NOW IN ENGLAND

First American Expedition, Dispatched Secretly, Will Go to the Front Promptly.

FIVE OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Physicians, Nurses, and Many Hospital Corps Enlisted Men Included in the Personnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 18.—The first contingent of the American Army to reach this country arrived at a British port today. It is a unit of the Medical Corps with a personnel of 200 to 300, and includes a staff of surgeons, about sixty-five nurses, and three companies of enlisted men. The men looked smart in khaki uniforms, as did the nurses in blue uniforms with a red cross over the left breast of the cloak. The contingent was greeted on its arrival in port by the British General and his staff. This officer mounted a rostrum on the saloon deck, with the Stars and Stripes on one side and the Union Jack on the other, and addressed the corps. He welcomed the contingent to these shores on behalf of the British Army, and thanked its members for what they had done and for what they were about to do.

Colonel Bradley, from the American Embassy, also addressed the men while the officers were greeted by the American Consul.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, leader of the unit in an interview, said:

"It is quite true that we are the first contingent of the American army to arrive, but you may be sure there are more to follow. The men of America simply are crazy to be over here and in the game. It was a very difficult job when we came to select from the hundreds that presented themselves at few hours' notice. They all wanted to come, but we were limited to the requirements of one unit, and so some had to be rejected."

Questioned about the trip across, Major Gilchrist said that it could not have been better, and added: "When we were preparing to come all the papers were full of the success of the German submarines, so we did not want the Germans to know anything, or they would have been after us for sure. At a certain point we were met by an American destroyer, which brought us into port. We saw nothing of any enemy submarines, and altogether had a very pleasant trip."

The contingent, after disembarking passed on to another town where it received a civic reception. Led by their commander, the contingent gave lusty cheers for King George. The Mayor of the town then led in three cheers for President Wilson. During the reception the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," while the Americans stood at salute. The American flag was flown side by side with Union Jack over all public buildings.

LONDON, May 18.—The American Hospital unit which reached England today is the first of six which are going to France. After a brief stay in England, the unit will be sent to the Continent, where it will take charge of a base hospital behind the British front. The hospital will have accommodations for 500 patients and be fully equipped by the British hospital service.

Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon General of the British Army, in making the [illegible] going announcement to The Associated Press, today said that the arrival of the American unit was the result of plans completed by Secretary of War Baker and Colonel T. G. Goodwin of the British hospital service, whom Surgeon General Keogh recently sent to the United States to confer with the army medical authorities there. Surgeon General Keogh said that it had been decided to send from America six units, comprising about 1,500 persons.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The American hospital unit whose safe arrival in England is reported in the foregoing dispatches is Base Hospital No. 4 of Cleveland, commanded by Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, United States Army, and under the direction of Dr. George W. Crile. It is understood that it will be in the war zone in a day or two.

One of the first of six army base hospitals which have been ordered abroad for service in France, the movements of which have been kept secret by the War Department. Each includes, besides the officers in command and the directors, 24 physicians, 2 dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, and 500 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps.

Major Elbert E. Persons, Army Medical Corps, has been ordered to Philadelphia to organize motor ambulance companies for service in Europe in connection with American army hospital units, either now on the way to the front or soon to be sent. Major Percy L. Jones,

MORE MEDICAL UNITS GOING.

Three, Totaling 600 Surgeons and Nurses, Await Transport.

Three units from Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, respectively, totaling 600 surgeons, nurses, and enlisted men of the United States Army Medical Corps and National Red Cross, have arrived at a city on the Atlantic coast ready to embark on two steamships, which will convey them to a British port. This will be the fourth detail to sail carrying the Stars and Stripes to the European war zone and making altogether 1,340 surgeons, nurses, and enlisted men, who will act abroad as ambulance drivers, stretcher bearers, and hospital orderlies.

There are still thirty-six units remaining in the country. Six of these are composed of staffs drawn from New York. Each unit comprises twenty-five surgeons, fifty nurses, and the remainder the administrative staff, consisting of orderlies, chauffeurs, and litter bearers, most of the latter being recruited from the colleges.

Before they leave for France undergraduates of Marietta College, Ohio, who have formed the Marietta section of the American Ambulance Corps, will be tendered a reception on Thursday, May 24, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria by the Ohio Society of New York. The students will bring twenty ambulances with them, which they will operate in the fighting zone. At the reception delegations from the Daughters of Ohio, National Society of Ohio Women, Marietta College men, and the Miami University alumni will be present.

James S. Alexander, Jr., son of James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, is going to France to join the field service of the American Ambulance Corps. He is 20 years old, and is a senior at Williams College. A degree has been conferred upon him in anticipation of the regular commencement exercises in June.

FRENCH OFFICERS EXPECTED

Cadets at Madison Barracks May Receive Special Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 18.—Though nothing official has yet been received at camp, it is thought more than likely that French officers will be detailed here, probably early in July, to conduct a special course in the military tactics formulated by the war. Part of the instruction, it is said, will consist of trench work and explanation of the French methods of repelling gas and liquid fire attacks.

Right now the men are working harder than most of them ever toiled before, and when they look ahead at the elaborate program slated for the next two months, they apparently wonder what is going to happen. One source of grumbling has been eliminated with the complete construction of the cadet barracks. Early today the last of them were finished, and the men, up to now, paired off in other quarters, picked up their cots and equipment and moved in. There is still plenty of room for improvement in the bathing facilities, but it is understood that this part of the camp will soon be up to standard as the result of a recommendation made by Major Gen. Bell. When the General inspected the baths he is reported to have said there should be forty showers where there are now eight.

Another step forward has been the establishment of separate mess for each of the ten student quarters, and the mess is excellent.

In between the regular drills and practice marches the entire corps, except three companies, who will be treated tomorrow, was taken to Surgeon Chamberlain and inoculated against smallpox and typhoid. Tonight with sore arms and the usual slight fever, sick call was largely attended. The post hospital, which was built to accommodate the cases that might develop among 800 men, will be greatly enlarged. Work has already been started on an annex large enough for two additional wards.

In preparation for the cavalry and field artillery drills, about 350 horses are expected here. In the absence of any regular army field artillery post in this department, it is possible that several batteries from either the First or Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., may be ordered here with their guns. Eight days or more also be asked to furnish the all-necessary band, as the present music is made up of sixteen musicians from the Third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and so far their place in the military musical world is remarkable only for one thing—the fact that there aren't instruments enough to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" in the proper rousing way.

FOR MARINE CORPS.

Fifty College Men Will Take Examinations for Commissions.

Four hundred more men are needed to fill the First Reserve Engineer Regiment, which is being recruited in this city for immediate service in France. A preliminary detachment of the regiment will go into camp at Fort Totten on Tuesday and prepare the ground for the rest of the division. Recruiting for the regiment has not been very rapid in the last three days. Yesterday's enlistment totaled only forty men, but the recruiting officers are still hopeful of having the regiment completed by Tuesday.

Captain Erik Evans, in charge of marine recruiting for New York, announced yesterday that fifty college athletes would take examinations for commissions in the United States Marine Corps at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday. These men were all recommended for commissions by Presidents of various Eastern universities. Among the Yale men are Harry Le Gore, the football star; John W. Overton, Captain of the track team, and Louis A. Ferguson, Captain of the swimming team. Princeton is represented by William D. Jewett, champion heavyweight wrestler, Harold B. Hoskins, Captain of the soccer team, and William A. Eddy, Captain of the basket ball team.

The Marine Corps recruited twenty-five men from New York yesterday. The Navy enlisted by 6 P. M. a total of fifty men from the greater city, and the regular army about seventy men.

G. F. Glover, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital on Morningside Heights, announced yesterday that the Norrie Pavil

FEWER SINKINGS WHERE WE PATROL

London Sees Striking Coincidence Between Destroyers' Arrival and Lower U-Boat Toll.

ALL OUR SHIPS ARE BUSY

Results Are Known to Have Been Achieved, but Are Not Made Public by Officials.

FRIENDS ARE MADE ASHORE

British Naval Hero Is Reported Assigned to Our Flotilla as Adviser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 18.—While for good reasons the customary reticence is maintained in official quarters regarding the doings of the American torpedo boat destroyers since their arrival on this side of the Atlantic, private reports are current that they have already made their presence felt in the relatively short time that they have been in European waters.

Pending official information it is unsafe to assume that the decline in the German submarines' success in certain waters is directly due to the activity of the new patrol, for there may have been a reduction in submarine activity owing to other causes. Nevertheless the authority already cited regards the coincidence between the diminution of U-boat successes and the activity of the American flotilla in those areas as at least striking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the report printed in The London Times that a naval officer of antarctic fame had been "lent" to the American flotilla is not exactly correct.

Films of Arrival Shown.

Cinematograph films, showing the arrival of the American flotilla in European waters, were shown at a private exhibition at the Scala Theatre in London today. A British destroyer met the flotilla some 350 miles away from land, and with numbers of patrol boats gave the newcomers a warm welcome.

One interesting film showed the American destroyers tearing along in line of—we will not mention how many—there were. There were also pictures showing the destroyers taking oil fuel aboard at a naval dock, and other films showing them at their moorings.

Other films dealt with the reception of American officers at Queenstown and their arrival at Admiralty House, where they were welcomed by Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayley. Pictures of Rear Admiral Sims and Captain Evans of the British destroyer Broke were also thrown on the screen.

A dispatch from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Queenstown gives further details of the flotilla's arrival in the harbor. It says:

"The bustling energy which characterizes the nation from which the visitors had come was at once apparent. The leading American destroyer of the line got to work at the dockyard almost instantly after arrival at the overhauling, which was a necessary detail after the Atlantic voyage. Oil was taken on board each of the flotilla in turn, preparatory to starting the work they had come to perform, which, as one officer expressed it, was not at all likely to be a picnic and they were going to see the thing right through.

"Not until evening were the officers seen ashore, when they were formally welcomed to the harbor by the Lord Mayor of Cork City, the High Sheriff, and the Chairman and Town Clerk of the Urban Council of Queenstown at the American Consul's office. A number of officers subsequently dined at Admiralty House.

The next evening leave was generally granted to the seamen and other ratings and an opportunity for criticism was afforded to persons wise in naval fighting lore. Unanimity prevailed in the expression of the opinion that both in officers and men America had sent a most valuable adjunct to the British fighting force. The trimness, seaworthiness, and fighting ability of their ships could not be too loudly extolled by groups of old naval pensioners who brought learning gained by years of experience to bear on the subject.

Sailors Quickly Make Friends.

"All ranks quickly made ashore, and if partiality was shown by the lower ratings it was to fraternize with the soldiers of the Royal Irish regiment, stationed in the town. The good-looking Irish colleens were nothing loath to strike a passing acquaintance with their American cousins, and on a patch of grass, bedecked with shamrocks and daisies, in the pale moonlight within sight and sail of their ships, some of the visiting sailors passed a pleasant hour with their fair friends dancing the fox trot.

"But sterner things soon called, and already it can be truthfully recorded of them that they have and are rendering valuable aid to the Allies' cause. Great things are looked for from them, and they will not be found wanting."

Say Captain Evans will Be Advisor.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 18.—Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, who was second in command of the Scott antarctic expedition and was in command of the British destroyer Broke when she with another British destroyer defeated six German destroyers off Dover on the night of April 20, has been assigned to advisory duty with the American destroyer squadron in British waters. He went aboard the senior American officer's vessel as soon as the American destroyers arrived, and his duties began immediately. He will continue in touch with the senior officer, giving that officer practical advice on all matters concerning strategy, technique, and the latest methods of submarine warfare.

The appointment of the Commander of the Broke to duty with the American squadron was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the American forces, and his selection is regarded as one of the happiest events in connection with the reception of the American vessels.

LUXEMBURG FOR FREEDOM.

1,000 Natives Now in France Adopt Resolution for Democracy.

PARIS, May 19.—A resolution calling for the independence of Luxemburg, in close union with France, England, Russia, and the United States, has been adopted at a meeting of 1,000 natives of the principality, under the presidency of Funck Brentano. A copy of the resolution was presented to United States Ambassador Sharp for transmission to President Wilson.

The meeting declared that Luxemburg was struggling to free herself from the Grand Ducal régime imposed upon her by German influence and secure a form of government which would be democratic in principle. It was urged that a referendum should be taken as to the form of government desired by the people, immediately after "the enemy was expelled from the territory of Luxemburg."

40 ARRESTS IN CONSPIRACY.

Wholesale Roundup in Texas of Persons Accused by Government.

ABILENE, Texas, May 18.—Between twenty and forty persons charged with conspiracy against the United States Government have been arrested at Snyder in Scurry County in the last forty-eight hours, according to reliable information received here. The arrests were made by Texas Rangers, it is said, on instructions from Federal officers at San Angelo. No details are available from any source.

Snyder is said to be closely guarded because of alleged plots to burn the town.

NEW POST FOR DR. ALBERT.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the German official who was regarded as the disbursing agent in this country of the money spent for German propaganda work, who returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff, has been appointed "trustee for enemy property," according to an item in the Reichsanzeiger of Berlin quoted in the London press.

Dr. Albert's office is a new one, as formerly enemy businesses were wound up by liquidators nominated for each special case.

The enemy businesses already wound up will not be disturbed by the new trustee, except that he will henceforth seize all funds derived from them. The main object is to give the Imperial Government "complete control, by means of bookkeeping, statistics, and centralized management, of all the liquid funds in the country belonging to enemy subjects."

CAMERONIA SUNK; 140 ON BOARD LOST

Continued from Page 1.

tained their full complement. Many men from the Cameronia who jumped into the water were picked up.

Several tales are told of gallant rescues. Chief Officer McBurnie sank while trying to save a drowning soldier. McBurnie was a survivor of the Anchor Line steamer California, when she was sunk off the Irish coast by a submarine in February of this year.

David W. Bone, commanding the Cameronia, was the last to leave the steamer, jumping from the bridge into the wireless apparatus of a torpedo boat destroyer.

The Cameronia was the fastest steamship in the Anchor Line service between New York and Glasgow. Since the beginning of the war she had several narrow escapes from being torpedoed, and in March, 1915, she was chased by two submarines across the Irish Sea right up to the entrance of the Mersey. At the time she had a cargo of munitions for Liverpool on board, valued at $5,000,000.

When the Admiralty chartered the Cameronia, on May 1, 1915, in New York, to proceed to Montreal to load troops and horses for England, her passengers for Glasgow were transferred to the Cunarder Lusitania, and several of them were drowned when that liner was torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland on May 7.

At the end of June, 1915, the Cameronia, with many passengers and a valuable munitions cargo on board, was nearing the mouth of the Mersey when the periscope of a submarine was sighted on the starboard side. As the Cameronia was unarmed, the only defense the Captain could make was to try to ram the submarine before she got in position to fire a torpedo. The submarine submerged and was not seen again.

The Cameronia was commanded by Captain D. W. Bone and carried a crew of 250 men. She was a twin-screw steamship, with two masts and two funnels, and was of 10,063 gross tonnage. She was launched at Glasgow on May 27, 1911.

SPAIN SENDS NEW NOTE ON U-BOAT SINKINGS

Several Hundred Persons in Madrid Street Fight as Result of the Submarine Situation.

MADRID, May 18, (via Paris.)—A note of protest to Germany over the sinking of the Spanish steamer Patricio was drawn up at a Cabinet meeting today, presided over by King Alfonso. Premier Prieto afterward announced that the note was couched in such terms as the importance of safeguarding the lives and property of Spaniards demanded.

The note will be presented to the German Foreign Office today by the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, a copy being given to the German Ambassador in Madrid. The text will not be published for the present.

A violent clash between Francophiles and Germanophiles occurred here last evening as the outcome of arguments over the Spanish note to Germany and Germany's reply concerning the sinking of the Spanish steamer San Leandro. Several hundred persons took part in fist fighting and some of them used canes during the encounters.

ROCKINGHAM'S MEN ARRIVE.

Chief Gunner, 12 Enlisted Men, and Third Officer Were Picked Up at Sea

Fourteen members of the crew of the American steamship Rockingham, which was torpedoed on May 1 off the Irish coast, arrived yesetrday at an American port on a British freighter, which picked them up 150 miles at sea. Their lifeboat became separated from the others in the night, and the only message received since by their relatives and friends was a wireless from a patrol boat, which said that they had been picked up by a British steamship bound for the United States.

The survivors who arrived yesterday were Arthur McKenny, third officer of the Rockingham; Chief Gunner Wood, and twelve gunners of the United States Navy. Lieutenant Thoman, who was in command, died of exposure in the Captain's boat.

Chief Gunner Wood told of the sufferings of the men in the lifeboat. In addition to contending with the elements, he said, their sufferings were increased by the singing of four sailors with cracked voices, who tried to make themselves heard above the tempest under the belief that it would bring help.

The Chief Gunner said that the submarine had been sighted by the gunners on watch, but submerged before they could get a shot at her. Their guns were covering the surface of the sea in the direction it was expected the submarine would appear, but the craft attacked them on the opposite side and apparently fired her torpedo while submerged.

FRENCH LOST THREE SHIPS.

Four Merchantmen Also Were Unsuccessfully Attacked Last Week.

PARIS, May 18.—Statistics for the week ended May 13 at midnight show that 962 ships exceeding 100 tons entered French ports, while 901 vessels sailed.

Three ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines. Four French merchantmen were attacked but escaped.

AMERICAN AIRMEN GOING TO FRANCE

First Reserve Aero Squadron May Be Flying at the Front Within a Few Weeks.

34 WILL BE EXPERT PILOTS

Rest of Quota, Now Being Recruited, Will Consist of 120 Mechanicians.

PLANS MADE FOR RECEPTION

Military Machines Will Be Supplied Abroad Similar to Those Used by the Lafayette Escadrille.

An American air squadron, now being recruited at the Aero Club of America, will be flying on the French front within a few weeks. Announcement that the unit was being organized was made yesterday, following the statement made in Paris by M. Paul Painleve, the French Minister of War, that the United States would send some of her expert airmen to the French front immediately. Although the full quota of 154 men for the squadron has not yet been recruited, it is expected that the contingent will be able to sail shortly. Of the 154 men thirty-four will be expert pilots, and the remainder expert mechanicians.

More than enough applications for service with the squadron have been received, but the mechanicians have not been chosen because it is the desire to send to France the best men to be found. It is expected that the contingent will be called the First Reserve Aero Squadron, and will be commanded by reserve aviators trained at the Government schools at Mineola and Governors Island. Among these men are Major Raynal C. Bolling, Captain James E. Miller, Lieutenant Hobey Baker, the Princeton athlete, and Lieutenant Blackman.

Three men were sent to France several weeks ago to make plans for the reception of the squadron, and it is now learned that the unit will be placed at once under the tutorship of picked French military aviators near the battle lines. The Americans will pilot French military machines of a type similar to that used by their fellow-countrymen in the American squadron in the French Flying Corps, known as the Lafayette Escadrille.

It was announced that it would have been possible to have raised several squadrons because of the response to the call for volunteers. In addition to the experience with the best French pilots and instructors these men will receive Government pay, varying between $56 and $75 a month, with 20 per cent. additional for foreign service, and all food, clothing, and transportation. Action of the United States in sending airmen abroad at once has been urged by Marshal Joffre and other members of the French and British Commissions. M. André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, who arrived a few days ago, said also that French experts should be sent to this country at once to aid Americans in the manufacture of airplanes.

"As regards war material, there is one thing in which the United States could collaborate at once," he added. "French specialists should be sent over to give American workers the finishing touches in certain cases. It is in which the latter are wanting. The motors, for instance, hitherto delivered by the United States have not the same finish as those made in France. All American factories able to take part in such production should be set to work at once and an inventory of those able to make airplanes should be made. It may be that we have not enough technical workers to spare, but if a short slackening in our output can assure us in four months a five or six times greater output, should we hesitate?"

In addition to the squadrons now being organized for service in France and those in the regular army is one in the New York National Guard. It has no equipment, while its pilots have received little instruction. It has no mechanicians in its quota. It is asserted by airmen that the United States could provide within a few months sufficient equipment and enough airplanes to train between 5,000 and 10,000 aviators for service at the front.

Wilson's Kinsman to Enlist.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 18.—Dr. Stockton Axson, Professor of English literature at Rice Institute and brother-in-law of President Wilson, filed his application for enlistment in the Marine Corps Reserve today. The recruiting station in Houston forwarded the application to Washington with a recommendation that Dr. Axson be accepted.

SEA-AND-AIR BATTLE FOUGHT IN ADRIATIC

Continued from Page 1.

enemy off, assisted by French and Italian destroyers. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy and continuous fire until near Cattaro, when, some enemy battleships coming on in support of their cruisers, our vessels drew off.

"Italian airmen, after a battle in the air, attacked the Austrian warships outside Cattaro and consistently affirm that one of the enemy's cruisers was on fire and being taken in tow off Cattaro in a sinking condition. One other of the enemy's cruisers was reported by the British Admiralty as badly damaged.

"During the passage back the Dartmouth was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, but returned into port with three men killed, one officer and four men missing and believed to be dead, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties to our ships."

Vienna Reports Many "Victims."

VIENNA, May 18, (via London.)—A British cruiser was sunk during an engagement with English, French, and Italian vessels after an Austrian naval detachment had made a successful raid in the Strait of Otranto, on the southern coast of Italy, according to an official announcement made tonight by the Admiralty. Italian destroyers, three merchantmen, and twenty armed guard vessels, the statement adds, "became victims" of the Austrian raid.

A German submarine co-operated with the Austrian forces, which are said to have returned to port with small loss of life and little damage. The statement follows:

"On Monday night a detachment of our light sea forces undertook a successful enterprise in the Otranto Roads, in which Italian destroyers, three merchantmen, and twenty armed guard vessels became victims. Seventy-two Englishmen of the crews of the guard vessels were captured.

"While returning our units had a number of fierce engagements with superior enemy forces, in which the enemy, composed of English, French, and Italian vessels, suffered considerable damage. On two enemy destroyers conflagrations were observed.

"Participation in the fight by enemy submarines and airmen was unsuccessful, while, on the other hand, our seaplanes participated splendidly in the fighting. They each obtained one hit on two enemy cruisers and effectively combated hostile submarines. Our units returned in full number with small human losses and damages.

"In brilliant co-operation with our naval forces a German submarine sunk an English cruiser with four funnels."

Italian Destroyer Is Sunk.

ROME, May 18.—The following official communication was issued today:

"An enemy squadron, composed of cruisers and destroyers, and favored by darkness, attacked shortly before dawn on the 15th a small convoy crossing the Adriatic under escort. In the brief, unequal fight, one of our escorting torpedo boats, one steamer, and a motor fishing boat used as a patrol were sunk.

"Italian and British warships and two French torpedo boat destroyers cruising in the vicinity rushed to the scene of action, whereupon the enemy fled northward, pursued by the allied ships, which vigorously shelled them.

"Two enemy ships, close pressed by Italian light cruisers, succeeded in gaining shelter near Durazzo under the guns of coast batteries. On the other hand, the British cruiser Dartmouth, on board which was the Italian Admiral commanding the scout division, and followed by another cruiser and destroyer, running at high speed, managed to maintain contact with three enemy ships of the Novara type for more than two hours, firing about 600 shots, until, arriving in the neighborhood of the Cattaro defenses, larger ships came out to their support.

"Meanwhile our seaplanes, after repulsing enemy machines, attacked his ships, inflicting serious damage with bombs. The pilots of two of our seaplanes were able to observe one of the cruisers enveloped in smoke. Its stern had been demolished and it was in a sinking condition when it reached Cattaro.

"All of our warships and seaplanes returned to their base."

A drifter is a steam fishing vessel, many of which have been used during the war in mine sweeping.

SOCIOLOGIST TO AID THE ROOT MISSION

Professor Ross Will Go to Russia for the American Institute of Social Service.

Professor Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin, sociological traveler, explorer, and author, who, according to the American Institute of Social Service, is "perhaps the ablest American student of popular movements at home and abroad," will start for Russia in a few days as the Institute's special representative to study the "inner significance of the forces and tendencies which have brought on the revolution and contain the dangerous and hopeful possibilities which are holding the world in suspense."

Although not officially connected with the Root Mission, Professor Ross will carry letters of introduction from Colonel Roosevelt, Professor Petrunkevitch of Yale University, the United States Departments of State, War, Agriculture, and Labor, the United States Bureau of Education, the American Geographical Society, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and many individuals and organizations identified with the field of social welfare.

It is expected Professor Ross will have access to centres of information which would be closed to members of the official mission to Russia, and, although his work will be independent of the efforts of Mr. Root, the observations Dr. Ross hopes to make will be at the disposal of this Government and his advice and assistance will be at the service of Russian leaders in connection with matters of political and social progress, although he does not go to offer any suggestions to the men now at the head of affairs in Russia.

Professor Ross has performed similar service in China, in Latin-America, and in this country, especially in connection with the study of immigration. He is the author of "Social Control," "Foundations of Sociology," and "Social Psychology."

400,000 FARMS RUINED BY FOE IN LITHUANIA

150,000 Starving and Penniless Civilians Living in Cellars and Dugouts.

GENEVA, May 18.—The Lithuanian Bureau at Lausanne has made public statistics received from the region of Lithuania occupied by the Germans. From these it appears that 150,000 civilians are penniless and starving, living in cellars and dugouts.

Four hundred thousand farms in that region are reported to have been devastated. The death rate is said to be appalling, on account of the insanitary conditions under which the people are living.

TEXTILE EXPERT FOR NAVY.

H. H. Lehman, Prominent in Jewish War Relief, Going to Washington.

Herbert H. Lehman of the firm of Lehman Brothers, bankers, of 16 William Street, yesterday received notice of his appointment as a textile expert in the Navy Department. Mr. Lehman some time ago offered his services to the Government, expecting to serve in the Army Reserve Corps, but it has been considered that his previous associations with textile industries fitted him particularly to serve the navy as an expert. He expects to leave today for Washington to take up his new duties.

During the last few years Mr. Lehman has been prominent in Jewish war relief work in this city, and expects to continue his interest in this. He is Treasurer of many Jewish charitable organizations, a Director of the New York Child Labor Committee, and in 1913 was a member of the committee to revise the banking laws of New York. He is a son of the late Meyer Lehman, philanthropist and textile manufacturer, and is a graduate of Williams College.

BRITISH STRIKERS ARRESTED

Leaders of Engineers' Committee Arraigned Under Defense Act.

LONDON, May 18.—Action has been taken against shop stewards who are conducting the engineers' strike in defiance of their trade union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. At Sheffield the Chairman and another member of the Strike Committee were arrested, while the headquarters of the committee in London was raided and papers bearing on the strike were seized. This action was taken under the Defense of the Realm Act.

In most large centres the men have been returning to work daily. In other places the men still out are refusing to return unless a Government bill dealing with the dilution of labor and which is designed to get younger men into the army is withdrawn.

Five members of the committees which are conducting the strike were charged in the Bow Street Police Court today with impeding the supply of munitions. The men were brought from Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, and Coventry. The prosecution asked for an adjournment until Wednesday of next week, when the Attorney General will conduct the case for the Crown.

$1,000 for Russian Red Cross.

Count Leo Tolstoy announced at a dinner he gave last night at the Little Hungary Restaurant that he had just received a check for $1,000 from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie to be applied to the needs of the Russian Branch of the Red Cross. Mrs. Carnegie expressed the wish in her letter that the new democracy might grow in strength. Count Tolstoy had as his guests, among others, Henry James and S. J. Slonim, editor of the Russian Journal of Commerce.

STAND BY ALLIES! IS DUMA'S SLOGAN

Tells New Cabinet That Foreign Policy Must Be Based on Unwavering Loyalty.

ARMY GETTING SUPPLIES

Assurances Regarding Munitions Given to Alexieff and Other Generals.

PRINCE LVOFF IS HOPEFUL

Believes Coalition Government Will Combine with Moral Authority and Material Power.

PETROGRAD, May 18.—At a private meeting of the members of the Russian Duma to receive reports from Professor Paul Milukoff and Alexander Guchkoff, formerly Foreign Minister and Minister of War and Navy respectively in the Provisional Cabinet, on the reasons for their resignations from the Government, the following resolution was passed:

"The members of the Duma urgently call the attention of the Provisional Government at this moment of its reorganization to the fact that Russia's foreign policy, especially in questions touching upon war and peace, should be based, as of old, on an absolute unshaken loyalty to our allies, for interests vital to the honor of our country are closely bound up with this loyalty."

A. I. Shingaroff, Minister of Agriculture, gave assurances regarding the munition situation at a conference between the Cabinet and General Alexieff and other Generals. M. Shingaroff said that the supplies for the army were daily improving in quantity.

At the opening of the congress here of 500 delegates, purporting to represent the peasants of all Russia, the honorary Chairman pointed out the necessity of the resumption of active operations on the front. The greetings of the French peasantry were extended through M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions. The Minister of Agriculture urged the necessity of keeping up the supplies of food and munitions, without which, he warned the delegates, it would be impossible either to continue the war or to conclude peace.

The program of the congress covers four points. First, the crystallization of the opinion of the peasant class on all vital national subjects; second, the necessity of impressing on all citizens that the new freedom brings not only new rights but new duties; third, the safeguarding of the interests of the peasant class; fourth, the safeguarding of the interests of the whole country.

It was known yesterday that an agreement had been reached between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was followed unexpectedly last night by an official announcement that the Ministerial crisis had not yet been settled. This morning, however, it was made known officially that the formation of a coalition Cabinet had been completed.

The new Cabinet will follow the lines agreed on previously for representation of the various Socialist groups. The official statement says six Socialists are included.

Prince Lvoff Talks of the Crisis.

After the solution of the governmental crisis by the reception into the Cabinet of the Socialist representatives of the Council of Delegates, Premier Prince Lvoff received a representative of The Associated Press and authorized him to transmit to America an expression of the Premier's satisfaction over the solution and his confidence in the future. Premier Lvoff said:

"The most serious crisis in the modern history of Russia has been satisfactorily settled and conditions already show marked symptoms of improvement. It is my impression that the new coalition Cabinet will receive the support of all reasonable Russian citizens. We have for the first time the prospect of a Government which will combine both moral authority and material power.

"Most of the difficulties of my first revolutionary Cabinet arose from the fact that in all questions I and my colleagues were obliged to rely solely upon moral persuasion. There was no actual governmental power with material force, such as you have in America and in the other democratic countries of the world. After two months' experiment we discovered that moral influence was not a sufficient weapon with a vast majority of reasonable Russian citizens, who desired tranquillity, but unluckily both in the civilian population and the army there were individuals and small groups who actively aimed at anarchy and repudiated all forms of discipline.

"It became plain that the Government could not remedy this condition without material force, and this force could only be obtained if representatives of the Socialist and allied factions entered the Government and agreed to support it unshrinkingly in a policy of combined freedom and order. If this solution had proved unreachable we were threatened with general anarchy, followed by a national disillusion with the revolution and a reactionary counter revolutionary movement as the final stage.

"This normal course of unsuccessful revolutions has, I hope, been avoided as the result of the agreement between the temporary Government and the Council of Delegates. The Council has undertaken to support the Government against anarchy and disorder and further to work for the restoring of discipline to the army, naturally on condition, which we granted, that the army will be democratized.

"My hope is that when the present enemies of national tranquillity see that not only the so-called bourgeoisie, but also the workmen and the Socialists themselves stand for the restoration of order, they will, without compelling us to take action, abandon their present anarchical methods, which, if continued, would result in the ruin of Russia. The program of policy which we have agreed upon with our new colleagues contains very great concessions to the Socialists, but these concessions were an indispensable condition of Socialist collaboration in the Government.

"In the future democratic Russia must not only enjoy freedom, but must take on itself the responsibility of defending its freedom. Personally, I do not doubt our democracy's fitness for higher governmental work. During the negotiations which led to a settlement the representatives of the Council of Delegates showed that they thoroughly understood the dangers threatening Russia, and were determined to do everything possible to save the country from anarchy, defeat, and dissolution."

KERENSKY AS RUSSIA'S LEADER OF THE HOUR

Strong Central Authority, Dominated by a Vigorous Personality, the Nation's Need.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—I understand the Allies will accord their full confidence to the Russian Coalition Government. It is certain, now that Guchkoff and Milukoff have disappeared, that Kerensky will become the dominating personality in Russia. Despite his curious views on foreign policy, he is a whole-hearted supporter of the war.

The future of Russia lies in the hands of Kerensky. It will set his power and popularity to a test in the decisive struggle with the forces that make for fraternization at the front, disorganization in the rear, disloyalty and desire for immediate peace in the capital, and agrarian outrages in the provinces. If he will grant the Commander in Chief what he requested this morning—the power to take drastic measures against fraternization—he may succeed in delivering Russia from the peril of economic slavery to Germany and the disintegration of the empire by anarchy.

Events since the revolution have demonstrated what has been maintained by observant Russians—that only a strong central authority dominated by a vigorous personality exercising wide power can preserve the Russian Empire. Will Kerensky supply that personality?

The problems that face the new Government are appalling in their magnitude. Can the Government reorganize the army? Can it enforce strict discipline in the army? Can it reorganize the country's finances? Can it prosecute the war without being hampered by shibboleths, parrot cries, and decisions about the objects of the war? Responsible Russians are asking these questions.

Today there is a distinct tendency toward optimism, but those who know the real facts of the situation contemplate the future with every misgiving. An offensive in one sector may rekindle the flame of patriotism and restore the popularity of the Generals and the authority of the officers.

RUSSIANS BEAT BACK HEAVY GERMAN ATTACK

Dense Enemy Formations Wither Under Rifle, Machine Gun, and Artillery Fire.

PETROGRAD, May 18, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Strong German forces last night launched an offensive against the Russian positions in the region of Shelvov, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, (Volhynia,) says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department, but the attacks were repulsed by artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. The text of the statement reads:

Western Russian Front—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Kuhary, the enemy conducted an intense mine and bomb-throwing fire against our trenches.

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, in the region of Shelvov, last night dense enemy formations attempted a sweeping attack on our positions on one of our sectors, but were repulsed by our rifle, machine gun and artillery barrage fire.

On the rest of the front there have been fusillades and scouting reconnoissances.

Rumanian Front—There has been rifle firing.

Caucasian Front—An attempt of a Turkish company to attack from the direction of Ognott was repelled by our fire.

In the rear of our troops acting in the direction of Khanikin the Kurds are attacking our posts, tearing up our graves and mutilating our dead in a ferocious manner.

GERMAN RUMOR OF TRUCE.

The Hague Hears Political Changes in Russia Will Lead to It.

LONDON, May 18.—According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, it is rumored at The Hague that a truce is about to be arranged between Russia and the Central Powers as a result of the political changes at Petrograd.

The rumor is characterized as of German origin.

EXILES CROSS GERMANY.

250 Russians from Switzerland Allowed to Pass Through.

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—About 250 Russian political refugees from Switzerland arrived here during the week and left for Petrograd after two days' stay in Stockholm.

The party, which traversed Germany in an ordinary train, included men of all shades of political opinion, from Anarchists to Conservative Socialists. Among the most prominent members of the party arriving here were Angelica Balabanoff and Paul Axelrod.

The Russians held a meeting while here, which was attended by three Bulgarians. The Swiss Socialist, Robert Grimm, who also was present, warned the Socialist journalists, according to the Social Demokraten, not to print details of the exchange of greetings, which he said "could be easily misinterpreted in some quarters."

GOMPERS DEFENDS DUNCAN.

Tells Russians That German Agents Seek to Discredit Him.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today sent a cablegram to the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd, denouncing German agents in New York and Russia as being responsible for the inference in press dispatches from Petrograd that James Duncan, Vice President of the Federation, and member of the American Commission to Russia, does not represent organized labor in America.

It is made clear in the message that the Executive Council of the federation and the Executive Board of the Granite Cutters' International Union of America, of which Mr. Duncan is President, both authorized him to act as labor's representative on the Commission.

"It appears," the cablegram concluded, "that notwithstanding the most altruistic and friendly co-operative action on the part of the workers of America, the Kaiser's agents in New York, as well as in Russia, carry on a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification."

NATURE OF RUSSIA'S SECRET TREATIES

May Have to Do with Redistribution of Territories After the War, Expert Observers Say.

COUNCIL'S POWER A PERIL

George Kennan Fears the Agreement Patched Up with the Cabinet Will Not Endure.

As a result of inquiry yesterday among persons acquainted with Russian politics, light was thrown upon the probable nature of the secret treaties which, according to a Petrograd dispatch printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, M. Pickanoff, a member of the Duma, feared to have made public because nonfulfillment of Russia's obligations to her allies with consequent enmity between the Allies and Russia might follow.

George Kennan, the authority and writer on Russia, and Professor B. Shatsky, director of the Russian Bureau of Information, agreed that the name Pickanoff was probably a mistake, and was intended for M. Piechanoff, one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party and a Moderate, in sympathy with maintaining an active alliance with England and France, who, though opposed to secret diplomacy, as a rule, would not be in favor of disclosing information in the present crisis which might result in alienating Russia from her allies.

Regarding the nature of the secret treaties Professor Shatsky and Dr. T. Iyenaga of the East and West News Bureau suggested, and Mr. Kennan agreed, that they might be agreements entered into by Russia with England and France for the disposition of territory and the settlement of indemnities after a successful war. It was thought that Russia might have agreed, in these treaties, to assist England and France in splitting Austria-Hungary, restoring Alsace-Lorraine to France, reuniting Poland, and in effecting other plans of the Allies, for which services she was to receive the Dardanelles.

If these treaties were laid before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, it was added, they would be repudiated by that body, which has adopted a slogan of "No annexations, no contributions," and would disapprove of any international agreement by which the victorious Allies were to reap rewards from the war.

If the treaties were repudiated and the controlling powers in Russia definitely sought a conclusion of the war that ignored the claims of England, France, and the other Allies, those countries might regard Russia as an enemy, it was said. It was because of this possibility, therefore, Professor Shatsky and the others thought, that M. Piechanoff feared the publication of the treaties, hoping that some stable government would come out of the present uncertain condition in Russia that would abide by the terms of the treaties.

The fact that it was proclaimed in the Duma before the Russian revolution that Russia had entered into an agreement with her allies by which she was to receive the Dardanelles was advanced by Professor Shatsky as evidencing the nature of the treaties, and Mr. Kennan pointed out that admission to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had been refused to M. Piechanoff because his politics were too moderate to suit the council. This would argue, said Mr. Kennan, that M. Piechanoff was opposed to the "no annexations, no contributions" policy of the council.

Mr. Kennan was convinced that the council was the supreme power in Russia at present and could force repudiation of the treaties.

"The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates," said Mr. Kennan, "is not a new organization. With the soldiers absent from its name and membership, it was the head of the revolutionary movement of 1904 and 1905, and its incapacity for leadership at that time was largely responsible for the failure of the movement. It was composed of extremists, dreamers, visionaries, and theorists who wanted to get everything at once and would not be content with any practical gradual progress.

"When the recent revolution occurred, this Council was revived, as I learn from the Petrograd papers which I have just received, during the first days of the upheaval, when there was practically no government, agents and agitators from the Council were busy in the Petrograd garrison organizing the soldiers, to whom representation in the Council was given. Organization among workmen was also carried on energetically.

"The result was that, when the Provisional Government was finally established, the Council was able to appear and make a great show of strength with some real power behind it. The Provisional Government did not take the politics of the Council and did not believe that the Council possessed the capabilities of leadership, but was afraid to resist it in an open fight for control of Russia because it believed that the Council was able to call a strike of workmen that would paralyze all industry in Russia, stop the manufacture of munitions, bring transportation to a standstill, and reduce Russia to practical inactivity. That was the real secret of the Council's power—its supposed ability to call such a strike.

"The recent reorganization of the Russian Cabinet was evidence of the victory of the Council, they obtained six places in the Cabinet and, it seems to me, are the dominant power in Russia today. Apparently, according to this morning's news, an agreement has been patched up, Generals Brusiloff, and Gurko have agreed to withdraw their resignations, and a coalition Cabinet will manage the Government. But I find it hard to hope that this arrangement will be stable. The elements in the coalition are too discordant to work together. Clashes are sure to come. And, as the Council is now supreme, it will make greater and greater demands and force the Government to yield to it. I regard the Council as practically the Government of Russia.

"What their Government will mean, no one can say. Their idea seems to be to cause, not a separate peace between Russia and Germany, but a general peace brought about by the radical elements in all of the belligerent countries. They hope by crying 'No annexations, no contributions' to arouse their fellow-Socialists in the other countries to cry the same thing—and to gain power as they have gained power. This is a dream and no one can tell where it will land Russia and the Allies."

Professor Shatsky was not so disturbed as Mr. Kennan, and saw a ray of hope in the fact that M. Tereschtenko had become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"M. Tereschtenko," he said, "is an intimate friend of M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, who is also President of the Russian-English Society, of which I am a Secretary. When I was in Petrograd recently, we wanted a Vice Vresident of the society and M. Rodzianko suggested M. Tereschtenko because of his English sympathies. We found M. Tereschtenko enthusiastic about the English-Russian alliance, and he accepted the Vice Presidency of the society gladly. He is a member of the Constitutional Democratic Party, is not a Socialist, as has been printed, and I am positive that he will do all in his power to promote continued alliance between Russia and England."

Professor Shatsky thought that M. Tereschtenko's position would, therefore, be a source of strength to the Russian war party.

MUNITIONS TO RUSSIA BY ALL POSSIBLE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, May 18.—All available American ships, the seized German liners and all the ships Great Britain can spare from her own needs, probably will soon be carrying war munitions and great quantities of railroad supplies to Russia.

As part of the united effort to hold fast the Russian Provisional Government against German influences, and encourage a Russian military offensive, the Allied war committees are making preparations to furnish the necessary transportation for supplies to properly equip and maintain the Russian armies. The first problem will be to transport some 100,000 tons of supplies already piled up in the United States, and the second will be to kept a stream of supplies moving.

In addition to supplying war munitions, the important railway leading from Archangel is to be equipped with American locomotives and freight cars to bring it to its fullest degree of efficiency in moving the great quantities of material which will pour in during the five months the port is free from ice.

The Russian Embassy here has arranged for the railroad equipment and the war committees are arranging for the transportation. Official announcement probably will be made later.

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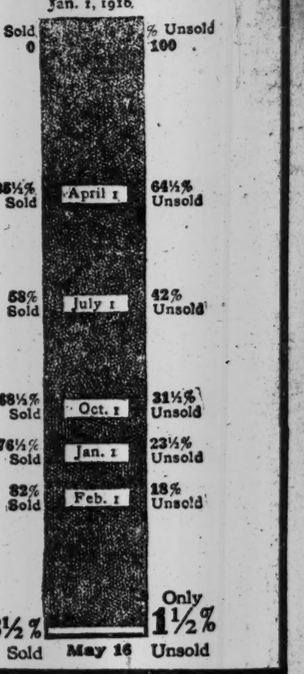

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BRITISH HEAVY GUNS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Ovation Was Accorded to King George's Soldiers on Their Way Across the Country.

5,432 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

Many Taken After Being Cut Off in Futile Mass Attacks Against New Lines.

LONDON, May 18. — British heavy artillery batteries are co-operating with the Italian Army in the Italian offensive against the Austrians on the Julian front, it is announced in an official statement issued this afternoon by the British War Office, which says:

British heavy artillery is co-operating with the Italian Army in the offensive on the Julian front. Reports indicate that our gunners have afforded our allies material assistance. During their progress through Italy to the front they received an enthusiastic reception.

ROME, May 18. — Austro-Hungarian prisoners taken by the Italians in their offensive on the Julian front are known to number 6,432, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. From Tolmino to the sea the artillery was active. Efforts made by the Austro-Hungarians against the new Italian positions on the Vodice and south of Grazigna were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Yesterday our troops were engaged in fortifying the important position captured east of Gorizia and organizing communication with the rear. The enemy attempted, but completely failed, to hinder the work of our indomitable Gorizia army.

Last night the enemy under cover of darkness attempted surprise attacks upon our positions on the bridgehead of Bodrez (on the Isonzo seven miles southwest of Tolmino,) on the Vodice, Hill 592 and at Grazigna. This morning the enemy brought up strong reinforcements and renewed his attack, which was particularly violent in the Vodice region and south of Grazigna. Shattered by our battery fire the masses of the enemy were counterattacked and repulsed by infantry, who at several points surrounded their assailants and forced them to surrender.

The number of prisoners thus far taken is known to be 6,432, including 163 officers. It is not yet possible to estimate the quantity of war material taken.

All along the front from Tolmino to the sea the artillery continues very active. Gorizia again has suffered very heavy damage.

During last night one of our airships, under cover of the clouds, reached the enemy's rear lines east of Gorizia without being observed and bombed his encampments and returned safely.

SHELLING OF SANTO A MARVELOUS SIGHT

Italian Troops Nearing Mountain Crest Despite Desperate Defense—Gorizia in Ruins.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, May 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The new Italian line, embracing much ground which was overlooked from our observation points for many months, is being hotly counterattacked by the Austrians, Cucco, (Kuk,) Vodice, and the surrounding maze of tangled mountain heights where the stolid, dust-caked Italian infantry are standing in their newly burrowed trenches being veiled by the smoke of the sensational shelling.

Cucco is curved and ridged. Vodice is a long saddle, bridging Cucco to Monte Santo. As I watched them today I saw both aflame, lifting a great scarf of smoke against the purity of the Spring sky, while Santo, the most spectacular mountain on this almost theatrically beautiful front, gave its wonderful imitation of Vesuvius in eruption. Tranquil little Gorizia, which even now while it lies in the vortex of battle has not lost its character of holiday amenity, swoons under a roof of shell smoke, while the enemy demonstrates his absurdly simple psychology by shelling to rags the town which he no longer hopes to reconquer.

All their tactics regarding Gorizia have always had a murderous quality. Now, in addition to six-inch high explosive shells and an hourly shell from a forty-two centimeter howitzer, which has delivered several of them, enabling us to establish beyond doubt the calibre of the gun, they are contributing to the sufficiently adventurous life of the remaining inhabitants by sprinkling gas shells, whose deadly miasma hangs about the empty screened streets for hours. I myself had a strong lungful of the filthy stuff this morning.

Till the moment of telegraphing every Austrian reaction to the Italian advance has proved vain. There is no point at which our magnificent allies have yielded a single inch of conquered ground. The Austrians came back at Cucco with devilishly intense shelling upon an area of the crest which they naturally know to an inch, and early this morning reattacked their lost positions with ponderous forces.

The Italians who took the mountain top against slashing machine gunfire developed in their turn, prompt and cutting, a neat repartee of fire by which they are capable of spitting forth 600 bullets per minute. So they swung a scythe of whistling lead along the faltering front of attack, and shot the legs from under it. Much the same kind of thing happened on the Vodice and on the Vertoiba levels.

The picturesque point is Monte Santo. It is a steep cone, with slopes like the side of a roof, and on the summit straggle white buildings of a monastery long since shot to ruins. A single cypress, black and monumental, stands not far from the shattered walls of the close, clear-cut against the shell-vexed sky. About it a frenzy of shells roars and blazes. Our barrage and theirs mingle in a hellbroth of fire and smoke, through whose tempestuous fog emerges at moments that single statuesque tree, monumentally and tragically faithful to its duty of sentinel over the graves of forgotten saints.

But slowly the Italian lines are crawling uphill, paying with their valorous lives for every yard of progress. If in England anybody doubted Italy's capacity for liberal sacrifice or her intention toward victory at all costs, he is now answered.

BULGARS CLAIM VICTORY.

Sofia and Berlin Assert Allied Attacks Failed.

PARIS, May 18.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today gave out the following:

Army of the Orient—On the 17th inst. local fighting took place in the region of Monastir and in the Cerna bend. On the whole of the front moderately spirited artillery activity prevailed.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—The Entente forces in Macedonia have again been frustrated in their attempts to advance, according to today's Army Headquarters report. Attacks delivered in the region of Makovo in the bend in the Cerna, after six days of artillery preparation, were completely repulsed, it is declared. The statement reads:

Macedonian Front—In the bend of Cerna the enemy suffered another defeat yesterday. After six days of artillery preparation strong attacks launched on both sides of Makovo were completely repulsed. Of the German troops which participated in this engagement the East Prussian and Silesian battalions and the Guard troops especially distinguished themselves.

SOFIA, May 18, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office today reads:

On the Taverna Stena, (Cerna bend region,) after violent artillery firing during the day, the enemy toward nightfall made three consecutive attacks. The first succeeded in reaching our trenches but was expelled subsequently by counterattacks by German and Bulgarian troops. The other attacks were repulsed by artillery, rifle, and machine gun fire. The enemy sustained sanguinary losses and we captured prisoners belonging to the First African Regiment.

North of Monastir, on Hill 1,248, a violent cannonade accompanied by the explosion of mines began at dawn. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon French troops surged forward in attacking waves, and despite our fire succeeded at some points in getting near our trenches. They were met by the bayonets of our brave troops and driven back after bloody hand-to-hand encounters. The enemy suffered exceedingly heavy losses. We took four officers and ninety men prisoners. They were members of the Thirty-fourth French Colonial Regiment of Light Infantry.

On the Cerna bend there was violent artillery fire. The enemy, who had advanced during the evening was driven back. Our fire dispersed an infantry advance west of Dobropolye and also an attack on our advance guards near Altchakmahle.

PRINCETON TO PAY SOLDIERS

Enlisted Faculty Members to Get Full Salaries This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 18.—Members of the Faculty of Princeton who go into war service will receive their regular incomes during the rest of this year, the authorities have announced. It is the intention to supplement the pay they receive from the Government up to the amount they would regularly receive. It is impossible to say what will be done next year as Princeton will probably face its most severe economic crisis. At present every possible measure of economy is being taken.

BIG PROFIT IN GERMAN WINE.

Last Year's Short Crop Promises to Bring a Record Price.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—While the production of wine in Germany in 1916 was curtailed heavily because of the unfavorable weather conditions, its money value is expected to yield a sum equal to the record figure of 1911. The prevailing prices for wine will boost the value of the yield to a total of probably 150,000,000 marks. For the ten years prior to the war the average annual report netted 151,000,000 marks.

In Berlin wine cards show the constant price revisions in figures written in red ink. Large industrial corporations are heavy buyers at the wine auctions, frequently buying the entire output of vineyards for use in their casinos.

WAR'S DRAIN ON COTTON.

83,000,000 Pounds Used in Three Months for Explosives.

Some idea of the part cotton plays in modern warfare can be had from statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce, which show that in the three months ended March 31, this year, 83,652,907 pounds, including linters and hull fibre, were consumed in this country alone in the making of guncotton and other explosives.

"This quantity," the department's report says, "was equivalent to 167,306 bales of 500 pounds each, and compares with 144,988 bales for the corresponding quarter of 1916 and 162,015 bales for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last. The quantity of bleached cotton fibre held in establishments engaged in this manufacture on March 31 amounted to 11,284,845 pounds, equivalent to 22,570 bales.

MINOR ACTIONS ONLY ON LINE IN FRANCE

Day Quiet on Both French and British Fronts—Guns Continue to Roar.

GERMANS IN NIGHT ATTACK

Assault French Trenches Near Craonne, but Are Repulsed with Grenades.

PARIS, May 18.—After violent artillery fighting during the night north of the Aisne and in Champagne, there was comparative quiet along the greater part of the front today. The Germans concentrated their gunfire on the Californie plateau, near Craonne, and in the regions of Mont Carnillet and Mont Haut. The bombardment on the plateau was followed by several attacks, but the French repulsed them after very spirited grenade fighting. All the French positions were maintained.

The statement issued by the War Office this afternoon follows:

In the region of the Chemin-des-Dames the activity of the enemy was concentrated on the Californie plateau, where there was a violent bombardment. Several attacks in the extreme northeastern part of the plateau were repulsed after very spirited grenade fighting, and all our positions were maintained.

In Champagne the artillery fighting was intense during the night in the regions of Mont Carnillet and Mont Haut. A surprise attack by the enemy east of Auberive was repulsed by our fire.

In Lorraine one of our reconnoitring detachments penetrated the adversary's lines near Petoncourt and destroyed a number of defense works. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Tonight's statement said:

The day was comparatively quiet. No action by the infantry was reported. Intermittent cannonading took place on most of the front. It was rather violent to the north of Neuville-Sur-Margival, toward the Moisy Farm and in the Mont Cornillet sector.

GERMANS ACTIVE NEAR LENS.

Shell British Lines Also at Gavrelle —Two Raids Near Armentieres.

LONDON, May 18.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

Hostile artillery has been somewhat more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and Lens. Our artillery has successfully engaged bodies of German troops on the Arras-Cambrai road and northeast of Fresnoy.

The early statement said:

Two hostile raiding parties were beaten off with loss last night northeast of Armentieres. There is nothing further of interest.

ADMIT LOSS OF BULLECOURT.

Germans Say They Withdrew Without the British Knowing It.

BERLIN, May 18, (via London.)—The official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff says that the ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated yesterday. The text of the statement follows:

Group of Prince Rupprecht.—Artillery fire on both sides of the Scarpe again increased. An English attack launched after midnight on the Gavrelle-Fresnes road was repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting.

The ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated, according to command, without disturbance by the enemy, who only established himself there twenty-four hours later.

Group of German Crown Prince.—Clearer sighting conditions reigning, the artillery activity again was more lively, especially on the heights of the Chemin des Dames and near Prosnes. After this increase of fire the French made partial attacks near Braye, north of Craonelle and near Craonne. All were repulsed. A renewed enemy attack north of Sapigneul against Height 108 was unsuccessful.

East of La Royere Farm two companies, composed of men from Berlin and Brandenburg, stormed a trench occupied by the French May 5, and captured its occupants, consisting of more than 150 men.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

In the west there has been lively fighting at isolated places.

8,000 NOW OUT IN PARIS.

Dressmakers of Other Establishments Join Strike for More Pay.

PARIS, May 18.—The ranks of the striking sewing girls were increased today to 8,000, the employes of several additional establishments having joined the movement for a Saturday half holiday with pay and an increase in pay of 1 franc a day because of the high cost of living.

The strikers assembled this morning in the neighborhood of the Place de l'Opéra and proceeded by groups to the entrances of the different shops to see that no deserters from their ranks were returning to work. Then they went to the Labor Exchange, where the head of the Dressmakers' Employers Association made a conciliatory statement, in which he said he personally was in favor of granting the demands, except the Saturday half holiday, which, he claimed, could be allowed by certain houses but could not be accepted by the association as a general measure.

The strike continues without serious disorder, but the main thoroughfares of the city show unusual activity because of the gathering of crowds of strikers and a large number of special policemen.

CELEBRITIES TO AID FRANCE.

Government May Use Them In Reorganizing Diplomatic Corps.

PARIS, May 18.—The Government is considering the reorganization of the French diplomatic representation in several European capitals.

It is believed that high political personages could act with great benefit for France by reason of the celebrity they have gained in public life. With this end in view the Government has opened certain negotiations, the results of which are expected to be known shortly.

ASSAILS GERMAN LOAN IN REICHSTAG DEBATE

Deputy Charges Soldiers Were Forced to Subscribe—Security of the Investment Doubtful.

AMSTERDAM, May 16, (via London.)—In the budget debate in the Reichstag on Wednesday Deputy Vogthern, Socialist, attacked the Government for questionable methods in propagating the war loan. He said that soldiers in the field had been forced to subscribe and that similar pressure had been exerted on co-operative societies.

Herr Vogthern added that the security of the investment and the rate of interest had been rendered doubtful by an article in the Tageszeitung, which said: "Assurances by the Government can only be given in the expectation of a large war indemnity." The Deputy asked for an assurance that the interest would not be reduced.

In reply the Finance Minister protested against Herr Vogthern's statements and assured him that subscribers would be safeguarded. He expressed his conviction that the subscriptions of the soldiers were voluntary.

Deputy Cohn, Socialist, said that all military writers had counted, even before the war, on a starvation campaign by Great Britain, and that it was therefore hypocritical to act as if Germany was surprised by these tactics. The President here called Deputy Cohn to order, but the Deputy continued:

"Granted that England did proclaim a war of starvation, right must remain right. Before the war I never imagined we should be driven to war by Germany's fault."

Amid a violent uproar Deputy Cohn was again called to order.

BRAZILIANS EXPECT WAR WITH GERMANY

Ambassador de Gama Tells Lansing Germans in Southern Brazil Cause No Anxiety.

RIO JANEIRO, May 17, (delayed.)—It is believed that Brazil will shortly revoke the decree of neutrality as affecting the war between the United States and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Señor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, by instructions of his Government, today sent to Secretary Lansing a note for the purpose of correcting what he describes as false reports and the current impression in the United States regarding the concern given Brazil by the Germans in Southern Brazil, in which he asserts that his Government has the German situation well in hand. The Ambassador's note follows:

Mr. Secretary of State: My Government wishes me to rectify false reports and endeavor to modify the current impression in the United States about the concern given us in South Brazil by the Germans.

The Almanach de Gotha puts the figure of German immigration in Brazil from 1820 to 1914 at 122,661. It is many years since the imperial authorities forbade their subjects to emigrate to Brazil. Emigrants to lands where the language, laws, and customs differ from theirs will naturally seek parts where their countrymen have already settled or the climatic conditions are most favorable. But these aggregations, peaceful, orderly, and industrious as they are, do not constitute a peril to the Brazilian national unity.

At this very time, on the occasion of the disconnected incidents born of the intense feeling aroused by the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer Parana and the break in the relations with Germany, the Federal Government received spontaneous declarations of fealty and support from the Brazilians of German descent, who, like those of Latin European descent, declare themselves ready to serve their country. Those incidents, one at Sao Paulo, another at Porto Alegre, and another at Rio Grande do Sul, were promptly quelled without any spreading of disorder, and the authorities are engaged in investigating the responsibilities and punishing the guilty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your Excellency, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DOMICIO DA GAMA.

The Brazilian Government severed diplomatic relations with Germany on April 11, and on April 28 a proclamation of neutrality in respect to the war between the United States and Germany was issued. A dispatch from Rio Janeiro on April 30 said that it was explained in official circles there that the Brazilian Government's declaration of neutrality was a mere formality intended to set forth the country's position exactly on the eve of the meeting of Congress.

It was said that as Brazil had merely broken off relations with Germany and was not in a state of war with that country she could not fail to declare her neutrality in conformity with diplomatic usages. Further action was left in the hands of Congress, which was to convene on May 3. There have been no reports of any decisive action by the Brazilian Congress.

FIRE IN WAR RELIEF SHOP.

Loss of $20,000 to Company of Which Mrs. Guinness is President.

Fire early yesterday morning in the shop of Zahrah, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, the gown and fur shop founded by society women last November to raise money for the allied war relief work, caused a loss of about $20,000 and will prevent the President of the company, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, from sending abroad next month the first profits of the shop.

"It is particularly unfortunate that the fire should have occurred at this time," Mrs. Guinness said, "when we were just getting the business on its feet. Although the origin of the fire is unexplained I do not think there can be anything suspicious about it."

Mrs. Guinness began active work in the shop last January, and since that time the business has grown rapidly. The staff of workers has been increased from four to about thirty professional assistants, and orders for gowns have multiplied in proportion. Mrs. Guinness expects to continue the business so far as possible without interruption.

COAL PRICES TOO HIGH.

Federal Trade Board Says Advance of 30 Cents Is Not Justified.

The Federal Trade Commission wishes to hear from persons who know of instances of extortionate prices being asked for coal, giving names and addresses of dealers. Higher prices on the score of wage increases are not justified, the commission announced yesterday.

The board says:

"There was justification for an advance of about 30 cents a ton by producers covering the wage increase. But retail prices in most cities have been so high that dealers should reduce prices instead of increasing them. Traffickers and speculators have had much to do with the prices asked. We find that in some instances coal has passed through four or six hands before it reached the consumer, and of one instance where it passed through the hands of the same jobbers twice, he buying it back for speculation.

"We want the consumers to co-operate with us in finding out the dealers who are attempting extortion, and we will see that investigation is made and full publicity given. There is plenty of coal for every one and the idea of a panic is foolish."

Driving Jews Toward Jerusalem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Turkish military authorities, according to official advices received in Washington, are engaged in Palestine driving the Jews into the hinterland from the Mediterranean coast and from the areas into which the British expeditionary forces are penetrating. The direction given the Jews is Jerusalem, although they have not been ordered to go to that city. They are compelled to leave their properties unprotected at the mercy of the Turks, and thousands of them are suffering from great destitution.

CHOATE HOPED MEN COULD GO SOON

Letter to Earl Grey, Sent Last Month, Rejoiced in the Union Against Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 19.—The Times this morning publishes what was probably one of the last letters which Joseph H. Choate sent to Europe. It was dated April 7, and addressed to Earl Grey. In the course of it Mr. Choate wrote:

"We must stand together now until the victory is won, and I think that the victory will be greatly hastened by the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

"As you know, I have thought from the beginning that, while for the time being we might better serve the cause of the Allies by remaining neutral and supplying all we could in the way of arms and ammunition and, I am happy to say, some men as our neutral right was, nevertheless, when by entering into the war with all our might and with the aid of all our boundless resources we could help to bring it to an end in the right way, by the complete suppression of Prussian militarism and the triumph of civilization, it would be our duty to do so. That time has now come, and I am happy to think that our great nation has acted upon the same thought and been really true to all its great traditions.

"We can hardly be expected to send over any large expeditionary force at the outset, but, I think, we can muster a division of something like 20,000 or 30,000 men, seasoned for war, under competent leadership, who shall carry our national flag alongside those of Great Britain and France without much delay."

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Suits Dep't
(Third Floor)

Extraordinary Values
are now being offered in smart
Suits for Spring and Summer

New additions have been made to the special assortments of
Women's Tailored Suits
at $19.00

affording a rare opportunity for securing a Suit of excellent quality at a nominal price.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets - New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

An Old Story About New Suits

There isn't a man who doesn't believe in the saying about "the early bird"; still, many will put off from day to day the purchase of a new suit, without any good reason. The earlier you make your purchase, the more varied will you find our assortment of

Spring Suits
For Men and Young Men
At $19.75

At this price you will find attractive, serviceable fabrics made up into suits which run the entire scale of men's fashions from the ultra conservative to the ultra extreme. The tailoring, from coat collars to trouser cuffs, is of the sort which makes for long wear and good looks.

There are English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Sacks, Pinch Backs, Norfolks and Double Breasted Coats in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Flannels, Homespuns and Serges.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Might as well blend your own smoking tobacco as bother to mix cocktails.

Club Cocktails

are mixed by experts of best liquors, and aged to the smoothness of liquid sunshine.

My Duty in War Time

Our first great victory in this war will be when personal pleasure, personal gain, personal privilege give way to unselfish devotion to the common cause—"I must sacrifice my own gain or pleasure for the common good"—is the inner cry of every true American.

In our eagerness each one looks for "things to do," and he who looks emotionally for things to do or things to suffer will often try to show his patriotism by self-immolation. He may forget the simple task at hand while looking for a hard one at a distance.

Such a time as this demands supereloquent apostles of sanity.

The plain duty of the American who is not, should not, or cannot be called to military service is—live your normal life: conduct your business as energetically as you would conduct it if we were at peace; take your profits, your comforts, and your normal pleasures; make all the money you can with a clear conscience.

You feel a peculiar shock as this truth hits you. "I *want* to sacrifice my goods and my comfort to prove my devotion, but what I *must* do is augment my goods and maintain my comfort to meet the demands of a situation bigger than my present vision can fully comprehend."

Buy your country's bonds. Buy all you can. Be ready to buy more when the next call comes. And remember—the great task of America's workers is to mobilize and carry on America's greatest possible industrial effort.

Be prepared for sacrifice, but do not seek sacrifice by self-punishment, as some oriental zealots scarify their bodies to buy peace of soul.

If we are to have the long drain of war, our country demands of us both financial and physical stamina to emerge triumphant.

The great thing which the world demands of America during and after the war is unprecedented financial resource. Financial ability to bear the war's burdens—financial ability to be the world's chief provider after the war.

To fall short of this obligation will be to commit a crime against the future of the whole world.

Our supreme war duty lies in the task of keeping our bodies, minds and affairs vigorous and wholesome.

Our greatest danger is hysteria.

We, George Batten Company, believe that we can come nearest to doing our own full duty, along with giving our share of men and money, by promoting our regular business with all the vigor we possess.

GEORGE BATTEN COMPANY
Advertising

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

COMPLETE ALL PLANS TO SUPPLY ALLIES

Officials Agree with British Experts on Principles to Guide America's Economic Aid.

LEGISLATION TO BE SOUGHT

Full Co-operation Purposed to Make Our Resources Tell — Neutral Nations May Be Rationed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The broad principles which will govern America's economic participation in the war, subject to Congressional legislation, were agreed upon today at the final general trade conference of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour; Secretaries Lansing and Redfield, and British and American trade experts. Subcommittees, appointed at the first meeting soon after the British mission arrived, submitted their reports, which were accepted in principle, and the few remaining questions were left to the committees to be worked out in practice on the basis of whatever legislation was finally passed by Congress.

In general terms it has been agreed that the United States shall devote its resources preferentially to the Allies. In devoting some of the scarce supplies and tonnage to neutral trade, those countries evincing a friendly disposition toward the common cause will be favored. All shipping, so far as possible, will be devoted to emergency transportation only in order to decrease the chances of destruction by submarines.

The United States has been asked, but has not yet decided to accept, membership on all the allied economic committees, now sitting in London, including the shipping, munitions, wheat, executive, and the more general Comité Internationale de Revitaillement. These committees oversee the distribution of the whole of the allied resources in the specific fields assigned to them.

Likewise, it has been suggested that a general allied committee be formed in this country to draw together all the needs of the allied committees in London and insure the most efficient purchase and transportation of all supplies. This matter has not been finally decided, and probably will not be until Congress has acted on other questions pending, but the proposal will probably be adopted.

The inroads of German submarines and the shortage of shipping have made it essential to safeguard every available ton, and as a result absolutely no surplus movement of tonnage overseas will be permitted if Congress gives the Administration the necessary authority to co-operate with the Allies.

The British have presented for the Allies a complete statistical statement of the various needs in imports, and the problem has resolved itself for the present largely into one of figures. For instance, there is so much tonnage available for the vital needs of the Allies, leaving a certain balance for less essential goods and a final balance for the neutrals.

The necessity of rationing the European neutrals, not only to prevent goods entering Germany, but also to conserve tonnage, has been emphasized in the conferences. The elaborate system built up by Great Britain in the last two and a half years will be closely followed in practice, but the adhesion of the United States to the Allies makes it possible to enforce it with a far greater degree of success.

It is understood that an arrangement has been agreed upon whereby the vital necessities of the smaller neutrals can be supplied without leaving a loophole for leakage to Germany.

The South American situation, while not fully discussed, is an important one, of the major trade problems as a large amount of tonnage is devoted to trade there. The entry of the United States into the war gives the Allies control of all the coal resources available, so that South American trade must follow the Allied lines, if it is to receive the life-giving imports of coal. With Argentina, for instance, ships devoted to carrying wheat to England can be used on the return voyage to carry coal to Argentina.

Mr. Balfour, after the meeting at the State Department, took luncheon with Assistant Secretary Phillips. He discussed the financial situation with Sir Hardman Lever and later saw the Italian Ambassador and Enrique Arlotta, a member of the Italian mission.

With Rear Admiral de Chair and Lieut. Gen. Bridges the Foreign Secretary will visit Richmond, Va., tomorrow. General Bridges will place a wreath at the base of the statue of Robert E. Lee.

TELL HOW LABOR MEN IN ENGLAND AID WAR

British Delegates' Account of Work Mobilization Laid Before American Federation.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—British labor leaders sent to the United States at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, having concluded conferences with labor and Government officials, have left Washington for a tour of the Middle West. The delegation is composed of Charles W. Bowerman and J. H. Thomas, members of the British Parliament, and H. W. Garrol, representing the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions.

The delegates had been in daily conference with officials of the American Federation of Labor since their arrival here on May 5, and the Federation today gave out a summary of the information obtained from the visitors. This says:

"A (British) Government act provides that there shall be no stoppage of work upon war munitions and related industries. All differences shall be arbitrated. Where arbitration fails, provision is made for settlement by Government machinery in which the employes are represented equally.

"Women are employed where no men are out of work. Women must receive equal pay. Government agrees that the places of the men will be returned to them after the war. There are 1,250,000 women in industry who heretofore were not engaged in manual labor. The women are joining the trade union movement.

"Munition workers are enrolled as munition volunteers and are assigned by the Government to various parts of England. The highest wage of the district they left or in which they are now employed is paid. Every fortnight the Government gives them free passes on railroads to visit their families, if away from home.

"The fifty-one railroads in Great Britain are under State control on the basis of guaranteed profits of 1914. Some companies have turned back to the Government large sums of money which is in excess of their 1914 profits.

"Dock workers are enrolled in the army as civilians and wear the British uniform. These workers must belong to the union, and are mobilized for the purpose of unloading cargoes in any section the Government elects.

"No move is made by the Government without consulting trade union officials, many of whom are exempted from military service.

"Landlords are prohibited from raising rents and the Government prohibits employers from reducing wages of pensioned soldiers who have returned to the former employment.

"Wages have been increased in proportion to the increased cost of living. When workers demand higher rates the first question asked is: 'What is the increase in the cost of living?' That being ascertained, it is added.

"The English trade union movement has a larger membership than before the war, and it has surrendered no standards definitely, although some are suspended for the time being.

"The Government has given a pledge to reinstate every trade union practice now suspended.

"The Government joins with trade unionists in their opposition to child labor on the ground that if the war were won under those conditions it would be lost, as future generations would be destroyed."

Representatives of Canadian trade unions also have been in conference with officials of the American Federation of Labor. They state that the Dominion Government had failed to take organized labor into its council.

ASKS EXEMPTION ORDERS.

County Clerk Schneider took steps yesterday to comply with the provisions of the State Military law under which he is to take the statements of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years who consider themselves exempt, and who are required to appear before the County Clerk and give their reasons.

Mr. Schneider estimated that there were 500,000 men of the prescribed military age in New York, and it is expected that under the law just passed about 10,000 men between 21 and 30 will be called. Mr. Schneider wrote Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury yesterday for full instructions as to his duty in taking exemptions.

WHY WAIT?

The best investment in the world is at your door.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages hold the investment record—not one dollar ever lost by the investor nor any interest payment delayed.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages never go down in value—they are worth as much at maturity as on the day you invest.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864-866 and 868 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

$50 to $65 Coats and Capes—$35—$45

Special groups of Smart Styles for street and motor wear.

$55 to $95 Tailored Suits—$28—$45

Large groups of Smartly Tailored Styles, from regular lines.

$20 to $30 Street and Sports Hats—$10

Mostly ribbon—wing and handmade effects.

$10 to $25 Blouses—$5 and $10

Of handkerchief linen, chiffon, net and Georgette crepe.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Don't Go Home Today Without a New Straw Hat

As the smile on the man in the sun broadens you can feel the need of an early purchase of one of our 1917 model straws. Make your selection this afternoon while choosing is good.

Sennits Leghorns Splits Panamas Bangkoks Milans Baliuags and Novelty Braids

in smart shapes that are correct for Summer, 1917. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.74

Panamas $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75

Leghorns $4.89 to $6.89

Bangkoks $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shirts Made to Measure

We maintain a well equipped workroom on the premises where skilled shirtmakers turn out custom made shirts of unusual quality.

Imported Madras and Crepe Weave Shirtings, $2.89

Woven Madras, $3.44

Silk Shirtings $6.89 and $9.74

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street.

Men's Burberry Motor Coats at $32.50

Spring weight, cut along the same lines as the model which made this old English house known to good dressers. Raglan shoulders, single breasted, buttons up to neck. With enough sleeve and body room to make driving easy and comfortable. Brown, gray or green mixtures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89

Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length model.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

A Suggestion for Smokers

Jan Kubelik - Commodores. A genuine clear Havana long filler cigar made by skilled Cuban workmen. Just right for those who enjoy a real good smoke. Standard price $5.50. Macy's price, box of 50 $4.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, & Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Graflex—A Camera For Active Men

Men like this camera because they can take pictures full of action—We equip them with Reflex Special Anastigmat lenses and save you about one-quarter of the other people's price. The sizes of the pictures range from 2¼x3¼ in. to 5x7 in. Plain or revolving back styles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Home Defense Uniforms at $6.50

Coat and breeches in regulation model. Field Grey shade (New York Police color). No waiting. All sizes. *Sixth Floor.*

Women's Spring Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $50

Reduced to $19 and $28

These suits are in plain tailored, fancy tailored, and exquisite sport models, made in a splendid assortment of the most fashionable materials and colors. Sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Fashionable Coats Reduced for Immediate Clearance

These coats are in models suitable for travel, sports, or afternoon wear, developed in Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Burella, Bolivia, Lupine, Vel-Bol, Gabardine, Wool Poplin, Serge, Satin, Taffeta and Silk Poplin. All colors and sizes to 48, but not in every style.

Coats....formerly $19.50 to $22.50....$13.75
Coats....formerly $25.00 to $29.50....$18.75
Coats....formerly $29.50 to $35.00....$22.50
Coats....formerly $35.00 to $45.00....$27.50
Coats....formerly $45.00 to $59.50....$39.50

Important Values in

Women's Separate Skirts

At $5—Attractive Flare and Button-Front Models, showing patch pockets and belts, tailored in Fancy Tweeds, Wool Poplin, or Serge. Waistbands to 36 inches.

At $12.50—Modish Silk Skirts, in a variety of stunning models, fashioned of Wash Satin, Silk Broadcloth, Plain or Novelty Silk Failles, and Plain or Plaid Taffetas.

New Washable Skirts Special at $2.95

Serviceable skirts in a number of smart models, with pockets and belt, trimmed with buttons. Made of fine quality Gabardine, Russian Cords, or Pique.

Remarkable Values for Today Only

Boys' Smart Norfolk Suits at $8.50

Extra Knickerbockers Included

Parents who are keen judges of serviceable fabrics and skillful tailoring will be highly interested in these smart suits. The models exhibit many new style features, and the variety of fabrics is most inclusive. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Blue Serge Suits at $9.95

Extra Knickers Included

Excellently tailored suits, made of all-wool fine quality serges. At this price they need no elaboration. Ages 7 to 18.

Military Wrist Watches at $10.50

Ideal for the man in uniform—army, navy, aviation or police. Seven-jewel lever movement and radium dial. Numerals easily distinguishable in the dark. Mounted on wide, mannish straps.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Remarkable Values Will Be Offered Today in Spring and Summer Frocks in the

Carnival of Women's Dresses

An event in which the new in smart frocks is shown at prices made possible only by extensive purchases and most extraordinary preparation.

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, $15

A very charming model with new side-draped skirt. Made of fine quality taffeta with sleeves and collar of Georgette Crepe. Colors: Navy Blue, Black, Wisteria, Grey, Copenhagen Blue and Beige.

"Fleur De Jeuness" Dresses Combined With Georgette Crepe, $18.50

An exact copy of a much higher-priced model. Made with simple overblouse waist, trimmed with hand-embroidery. Skirt is cleverly developed in silk and Georgette combined. Colors: Beige, Brown and Copenhagen.

Smart Gingham Dresses

are the newest thing for Summer, 1917. In this special event we are offering frocks of chambray and gingham combined; voile and gingham; or of all gingham in plaids, checks and stripes at the special prices of:

$7.50 $10.95 $15 $18.50

The Saks Summer Fur Department is now featuring on the Sixth Floor

Kolinsky Scarfs in New Models

at very modest prices

Kolinsky scarfs and stoles are to be seen at all the leading resorts. They are now enjoying unprecedented popularity. From a rare collection of exquisite kolinsky neckpieces we have selected the one illustrated, offered today at $195.

We shall also offer:

Kolinsky Stoles made of specially selected skins. Today, only $77.50

Fox Scarfs in Kamchatka Blue, Taupe or Poiret. Beautiful models. $29.50

Wolf Scarfs handsomely lined with silk. All the most fashionable shades. $24.50

The Ever-Adaptable Switch

The exclusive note that one obtains by a smartly coiffured head is well worth the very small price we are asking for naturally wavy switches. 21 inches long. $5

In An Extraordinary Special Offering Today—

A Rare Collection of 500 New

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Charming creations that excel in every particular any of our previous offerings. They are *new* in material and design, portraying the very latest styles as shown in leading Paris shops. Included are:

Solid Black Hats; Navy Blue Hats; All White Hats; and a splendid assortment in pastel shades; Leghorn Hats; and Transparent Hats

trimmed with flowers, burnt feather effects; wings and ribbon novelties. Only by *seeing* this magnificent display can you fully appreciate the import of this offering.

Genuine Panama Hats for Boys Special $2.95

A liberal assortment for boys and youths in five of the newest shapes. Well-made of fine quality Panama Straw. *Second Floor,*

Values of more than usual importance in the Saks Department for Misses—Second Floor

Misses' Suits Reduced for Clearance

All are very desirable models, in the most favored materials, trimmings and colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Suits that were $25 to $29.50...Now $18.00
Suits that were $35 to $39.50...Now $24.00
Suits that were $45 to $55.00...Now $28.00
Suits that were $59.50 to $79.50.Now $42.00

Misses' Fashionable Coats at $15 and $25

Street, dress, motor, and utility coats, in belted, straight line, and tailored models, fashioned of Wool Velour, Gabardine, Serges, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, or Burella. Half or full lined. Obtainable in all fashionable colorings, including Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Summery Frocks for Misses Special at $8.75

Special in this instance means a great deal more than the word usually implies. Included are dainty models in fine quality fashionable plaid ginghams; shirtwaist and long-waisted effects with white pique collar and flare cuffs, and pleated or shirred skirts. Other models are in plain, figured, or cross-bar Voiles, with draped or full skirts. Colors: Pink, Blue, Grey, White, Reseda or Lavender. Ages 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Silk Shirtwaist and Sport Dresses at $18.50

The models are distinctly individual and the workmanship cleverly executed. Made of Crepe de Chine, with pleated or full gathered skirts. Detachable waist has deep collar and new ruffled front. Colors: White, Flesh, Skating Blue, Sport Green, and Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Final Clearance of Girls' Suits

Formerly up to $29.50

at $7.95

Made of Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Burella, Serges and Tweeds. Only one or two of a style. Sizes 12 to 16 years. *Second Floor.*

Girls' Spring Coats at Radically Reduced Prices

The models are unusually attractive and the tailoring of the highest standard. Fashioned of Serge, Mixtures, Wool Poplin, Checked Worsted and Taffeta. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Coats....formerly $8.95 to $10.00....$5.95
Coats....formerly $12.95 to $15.00....$9.95
Coats....formerly $18.50 to $25.00....$15.00

Silk Frocks, $14

Wonderful Values

Modish sports dresses. Tan pongee, striped red or green. Smart style, neat workmanship.

Afternoon frocks—simple and more elaborate—of taffeta or crepe de Chine; some of Georgette and taffeta combinations. Shades bright and subdued.

Each worth a great deal more. For quick disposal, $14.

Second Floor, Flag Button Free. Present this ad. (61)

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

BOXFORD

A CONSERVATIVE LION STYLE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

15c EACH 6 FOR 90c

LION SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS EXEMPT FROM TAX

Appellate Division Decides That Foundation Is a Charitable Organization.

TO COST STATE MILLIONS

Bequests of $513,598 by Wife of Standard Oil Man Involved—Surrogate Cohalan Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that bequests under the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller of $488,598 to the Rockefeller Foundation and of $75,000 to the Bureau of Social Hygiene were exempt from an inheritance tax because both bodies were incorporated as charitable organizations. The ruling, if upheld by the Court of Appeals, will affect all future gifts to these organizations, which are expected to be the objects of large gifts by John D. Rockefeller. Because of the precedent thus established the ruling of Surrogate Cohalan affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division was strongly opposed by counsel for the State Controller. A contrary decision, it is believed, would have brought to the State of New York millions of dollars of taxes in the future on Rockefeller gifts.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Page, states that in the light of the legal definition of a charitable organization "the Rockefeller Foundation is a charitable corporation, while considered in the popular meaning of the words it is both charitable and benevolent in its purposes." The court says further:

"If, as claimed by the Controller, some of the funds of the corporation have been used by it for purposes foreign to its corporate powers, or if it has exceeded its corporate powers in assuming to act as a trustee for other charities, this would not affect its status as a charitable and benevolent corporation, unless these uses were for the personal enrichment of officers and members."

Justice Page says that if the acts referred to were beyond the powers of the corporation, "on a proper application by the Attorney General the power of the Supreme Court over such corporation could be invoked and the trustees called upon to account." The court says that this question does not arise in a transfer tax proceeding.

Schuyler C. Carlton, counsel for the State Controller, said in his brief that the acts of the Rockefeller Foundation in making payments to certain other organizations for various purposes were fully within its powers under its charter, and therefore no proceeding to revoke the charter would lie, but he contended that such payments took the corporation out of the exempt class and made bequests left to the Foundation taxable.

$100 Needed to Help a Widow.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for Mrs. Mary Mattock, a widow with three children, who is ineligible temporarily for a widow's pension. Just recovering from a serious operation she is unable to work much, but manages to keep an excellent home for the children. The Bureau of Charities wishes to raise $100 to pension Mrs. Mattock until health returns. Large or small gifts should be mailed to the bureau, marked "for 0317 T."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce an Exhibition and Sale of

5,000 "Town and Country" Sport Shirts at $1

¶ Only by having the materials specially woven, and placing a very large order, is it possible for us to offer these shirts at $1. They are the most practical sport shirts made, being suitable for either business or "play," and every shirt in the lot has been tailored by one of the best shirtmakers.

There Are Three Distinct Models:

Model 1—with long pointed collar, pocket and French cuff.
Model 2—with single one-button cuff, pocket and low collar, and
Model 3—with convertible sport collar and single cuff.

¶ Made of white Oxford and highly mercerized Lusterette. Tan or white. All sizes, some with short sleeves.

We shall also offer a remarkable collection of

5,000 Men's Shirts at $1.20

¶ These shirts cannot be judged according to the modest price at which they are offered. They are better in fabric and tailoring than any shirts ever presented to the men of Manhattan at $1.20. High count Madras and superior quality mercerized cloths are the materials used, in a variety of striped effects and jacquard patterns that are decidedly individual.

¶ Every size neckband from 13½ to 17½, and a sleeve length for every man.

3,000 Men's Silk Cravats at 39c, 65c, 85c

A most imposing collection of silk four-in-hands and bow ties, in a splendid assortment of new Spring patterns and colorings. Remarkable values.

"Regimental" Silk Scarfs at 65c

In official colors of the following U. S. Regiments: Ordnance Corps, Infantry Service, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Cavalry, Hospital Corps, Engineering Corps, Artillery.

The Car of Many Uses

Whether you wish to run out to the country club or to the shore, to the station or into town, to go shopping or to the theatre, or to go touring, the Maxwell Sedan is equally the ideal car.

The Maxwell Sedan can be made an open car or a closed car in a few moments. The top is permanent.

The fact that so many people, who have garage-fulls of high-priced cars, also own Maxwell Sedans, is an excellent testimonial of Maxwell quality, of the superior service that this car gives.

The Maxwell Sedan is thoroughly well upholstered. It has many of the appointments, refinements and luxuries that are only to be found in high-priced cars.

It has power to spare, is comfortable and easy riding, and above all, it is the car of low maintenance cost.

Sedan $985

Maxwell

f. o. b. Detroit

NEW YORK BRANCH
Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street
Brooklyn Branch, 1392 Bedford Avenue, at St. Marks Avenue

Universal Service of United States Tires

Common sense proves that no one type of tire can give supreme results on all types of cars,
—any more than one size of uniform will fit every soldier in the army.
That is why the *United States Tire Company* produces five different, distinct types of tires,
—one for every need of price and use,
—the *'Royal Cord'*, the *'Nobby' Tread*, the *'Chain' Tread*, the *'Usco' Tread* and the *'Plain' Tread*.
One of the five is exactly the tire to give you the lowest possible cost per mile.

The United States 'Royal Cord' Tire—the Monarch of All Cord Tires

The *'Royal Cord'* is incomparably the cord tire of supreme resiliency and elasticity, of endurance and toughness, of low mileage cost, of anti-skid service, of beauty and distinction.
It is built on scientific principles which are in complete accord with the laws of nature and the facts of experience.
So nearly perfect is the service which *'Royal Cords'* are giving that the demand for them is straining our factories to their capacity.
We assert not merely with confidence, but with absolute knowledge, that the *'Royal Cord'* is the supreme type of cord tire construction and service.

The 'Nobby' Tread—the Aristocrat of the Road

The *'Nobby' Tread* is the acknowledged master of woven fabric tires in general anti-skid and mileage-giving qualities.
It is not anywhere nearly approachable by any other tire made in all of those qualities of tire service which you and every motorist demand.
Look at the long and honorable record of the *'Nobby' Tread*—you will find that it corresponds with these facts about the tire:
—that it is the supreme anti-skid—an examination of the remarkable tread design makes that evident;
—that it gives a low mileage cost that has put the *'Nobby'* in a class apart;
—that its amazing sales increases are a daily demonstration of the amount of "make-good" which is packed into the construction of the *'Nobby'*.
It is the one woven fabric tire which has neither peer nor superior.

Then there are—the 'Chain,' the 'Usco,' and the 'Plain' Treads

Each of these three, as with the *'Nobby'* and the *'Royal Cord,'* serves a particular purpose of its own.
Each of the three stands for the most that can be got out of a tire of its particular uses.
Service is crowded into their design and structure just as in the *'Royal Cord'* and the *'Nobby' Tread*.
Each was designed to do a certain thing—and to do that thing superlatively well.
While a versatile man is no doubt very admirable, the specialist is the man to depend on.
Each of the five *United States Tires* is a specialist in its service.
Get the *United States Tire* designed specially to suit your needs, and you are bound to obtain the absolute maximum of service.
Any *United States Tire Sales and Service Depot* is competent to advise you as to which one of the five is yours.
And, depend upon it, when the dealer gives you the advice, he does so because he *knows*.
—because, being an expert and wanting to give you and us the best possible service, he will see to it that he makes no mistake.

Proof of the Universal Service of United States Tires

The proof of everything lies in results.
United States Tires are giving satisfactory results to the automobile owners who use them.
And the automobile owners who once use *United States Tires* are continuing to use them,
—and, because their low tire-maintenance cost becomes known, other automobile owners in vast numbers are becoming *United States Tire* users.
All of which is summed up in this big fact,
—*the tremendous and amazing sales increases of United States Tires.*
Motorists buy, and continue to buy, in ever increasing numbers only because *United States Tires* give better service than can be obtained elsewhere.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

'Nobby'
'Chain'
'Royal Cord'
'Usco' & 'Plain'

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme

CANADIAN PREMIER ASKS FOR DRAFT ACT

Borden Tells Parliament 50,000 to 100,000 Men Must Be Had for Reinforcements.

PROMISED AT THE FRONT

Declares a Great Struggle Lies Before the Allies, and Canada Must Continue Its Sacrifices.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 18.—Compulsory military service on a selective basis to raise immediately at least 50,000, and probably 100,000 men, to make good the wastage in the Canadian Army Corps in France, was proposed to Parliament late today by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, who returned from England last Tuesday.

The Prime Minister declared that every man had an opportunity under the voluntary enlistment plan to do his duty to the country and to the cause. Under this plan Canada had done well, he said. There had been dispatched 326,000 men for the Canadian force across the Atlantic, he said. Including British, French, and other reservists, not fewer than 360,000 men have gone from Canada for overseas military service. But more were needed, Sir Robert announced. There were under arms enough men to supply reinforcements to keep the five Canadian army divisions up to strength for some time, he said, but losses were great, and provision had to be made for the future, unless the five Canadian divisions were to dwindle to four, to three, and to two.

The Prime Minister said that the message he brought back from the Canadians who had held the Germans at Ypres and beaten them from Vimy Ridge was that they must be supported and their losses made good.

"I have promised them that support," said Sir Robert, "and, so far as I am concerned, I am determined that the help they require the men of this country shall give them. It is therefore my duty to announce that we shall bring down a measure providing for compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, and under that plan we shall raise not less than 50,000 and probably 100,000 men."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader, declared that Canada must remain in the war to the end, and that there must be provision made to enable her to do so. As to the measure which the Premier had announced, Sir Wilfrid said, when it was laid before Parliament in detail it would receive from the Opposition full and fair consideration. At the present time he would not say whether the Opposition would adopt or reject it.

The announcement of compulsory service was received with applause from both sides of the chamber.

"A great struggle lies before us in this war. That is the message I bring you from Great Britain and the front," said Sir Robert. "A great struggle still lies before us, and I cannot put it before you more forcibly than by stating that at the commencement of this Spring's campaign Germany put into the field 1,000,000 more men than she put into the field last Spring.

"The organization of the man power of that nation has been wonderful. That million was provided by Germany alone and not by the whole of the Central Powers. If we are going to win this war, and it is absolutely inconceivable to me that we should not win the war, great effort must be made by the allied nations. Unsettled political conditions in Russia undoubtedly have handicapped the effort on the eastern front and enabled Germany to make a great effort on the western front.

"Against these considerations is the fact that a great kindred and neighboring nation, the United States, has entered the war on the allied side. The event must exercise a very important influence indeed, not only upon the issues of this war but upon the future of the world. The fact that citizens of the United States are to fight side by side with the soldiers of our empire cannot but have a splendid influence on the future of the two nations.

"Although their relations have been good in the past for many years, the new alliance must do much to wipe out certain memories. The Canadian forces at the front will rejoice to fight by the side of soldiers from our great neighbor to the south. There are in the Canadian expeditionary force more than 9,000 men who were born in the allegiance of the United States.

"Although the United States has entered this war, we do not know how long it will be before the tremendous power of that nation can be transmitted into military effort. It cannot be done in a few weeks; it cannot be done fully in a few months. We know that from our own experience; Britain knows it, and therefore it must not lead to any relaxation of effort on the part of the empire or on the part of any of the allies. I pause to say a few words about the submarine campaign. Perhaps its seriousness may not be realized by those who have not been brought closely into touch with events from week to week and with confidential information which has been made available to those who have attended the Imperial War Conference. I believe that the submarine campaign will be met. I believe there is enough determination, enough resourcefulness, enough self-denial, and enough courage in this empire to meet and defeat it, but I would not be doing my duty if I did not emphasize its seriousness.

"I need not do more, to emphasize Germany's confidence in it than to say that in order to carry it on Germany risked war with the United States. That indicates her belief that the submarine war would bring the struggle to a conclusion before the United States could throw its power into this contest. That is what Germany is trying to do now. The losses in ships have been very serious indeed, and some of the losses of late have taken place under conditions which I cannot mention to this House, but which are sufficiently grave.

"The cry of Lloyd George is for ships ad more ships. It is the belief of the Germans that they can protract the war on the western front until the submarine campaign has made it necessary for Great Britain to accept terms of peace which none of us would listen to for a moment at the present time. I do not believe Germany's attempt will succeed, but it will require courage, resolution and energy and resourcefulness if it is not to end in failure.

"I have no confident hope that the war ill end this year. Any conjecture as to the time when it will end is almost valueless. The effectiveness of Russian efforts on the eastern front and the speed with which the power of the United States can be thrown into the struggle will be great, if not determining, factors."

The Premier said he had been in conference with the British Ministers and the other Overseas representative six days a week during the time he was in England. He noted that for the first time in history there had been two cabinets sitting in London simultaneously and advising the crown. One was an Imperial War Cabinet, on which were the Overseas representatives, advising the Crown on matters of common empire concern; the other was a British War Cabinet, advising the Crown on the affairs of the United Kingdom.

He said the value of the Imperial War Cabinet had so impressed itself upon British statesmen that a definite offer had been made that it should be made permanent and meet at least annually, and oftener if necessity arose. The future of the proposal would be a cabinet of the Governments of Britain and the Overseas possessions, he explained.

Patriotism and Thrift

both urge you to invest in the bonds of the

Liberty Loan

even though you cannot afford to buy more than one $50 Bond.

An investment in the Liberty Loan at this time is the best investment on earth as well as a patriotic duty and privilege of every man and woman who loves this country.

We are glad to offer the facilities of the Loeser Store for the receipt of subscriptions.

The Nassau National Bank

will handle these subscriptions which may be entered, beginning Monday morning, at our

Liberty Loan Bureau

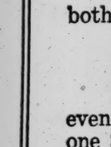
at the Livingston street side of the Main Floor. Those who desire may also place their bonds in the vaults of the Nassau National Bank and have their coupons collected without charge of any kind.

Full information concerning these Bonds may be had at the Loeser Bureau.

The Bonds are in units of $50 and up.
Interest paid at 3½ per cent.
Free from Taxes—except inheritance.
Convertible into Government Bonds paying a higher rate of interest if any are issued during the war.

These Bonds are sold without commissions or profits to anyone. The Government gets all the money paid for them.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Your Money Goes Furthest Here

Thoughtful men and women whose incomes are average or above the average, naturally cast around to find where and in what manner they can buy to best advantage.

They search for a store where every necessity and every luxury may be supplied at the minimum of cost. Such a store is GREENHUT'S. It is our pride, one that is sustained by the experience of over twenty years, that "The Big Store" is EVERYBODY'S STORE.

While it is a fact that war-time prices prevail, we place it on record that we are prepared to meet practically every human need in a manner that is perfectly adequate to combat existing conditions.

The friends made by "The Big Store" in war-times we are confident are those who will be with us long after present extraordinary conditions cease to be.

Tires and Tubes for Ford Cars

"Nelson" Guaranteed Tires—3,500 miles guaranteed; a tire of service and satisfaction.

Size.	Description.	Price.	Size.	Description.	Price.
30x3	Plain	$8.85	30x3½	Plain	$11.75
30x3	Non-Skid	9.35	30x3½	Non-Skid	12.35

"Nelson" Red Rubber Tubes—for Ford cars; guaranteed; 30x3 at $2.50; 30x3½ at $2.95.

Sale Today

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Champion X Spark Plugs—the standard equipment for Ford cars; at 39c.
Cocoa Mats—for running boards; at 75c.
Metal Tool Boxes—22 inches; at $1.75.
Baby Spot Lights—4-inch; black and nickel; $1.85.
$2 K and P. Universal Rim Tool—$1.35.
Ford Combination—Hub, Cylinder Head and Spark Plug Wrench; 25c.
Ford License Bracket, Crank Holder and Lock Combination—65c.
Lock Switch for Fords—including 3 keys; at $2.75.
Johnson repared Auto Wax or Cleaner—limited quantity; 18c.
Radiator Flag and Flag Holder—45c.
Storage Battery Testers—45c.
Invincible Tire Pressure Gauge—95c.
Ford Seat Covers—$7.50.
5 Gallon Oil Can Tipper—$1.25.
Hand Actuated Horns—$1.75.
Gray & Davis Spot Lights—$2.25.
Ford Demountable Wheels and Extra Rim—set $17.50

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day Today.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MAY CLEARANCE SALES

Afford Extraordinary Values For Today, Saturday

100 Women's Suits
Former Prices up to $39.50
$18.00
In the most fashionable models and materials.

100 Women's Coats
Former Prices up to $29.50
$19.50
Models for street and dressy wear. In Chiffon Taffetas, Velour Cloths and Burella Cloths.

100 Women's Coats
Reduced to
$25.00
Models for street and dressy wear. In Velour Cloths, fancy Plaids, Burella, Serges and Gabardines. Also Sport Coats in the smartest Sport Silks.

Women's Dresses
$27.50 to $37.50 Models
$18.50
Street Dresses in Serges and Silks.

Misses' Suits
Formerly up to $35.00
$17.50

Misses' Coats
Formerly up to $29.50
$13.95

Shoe-Top Suits
(12, 14, 16 year sizes). Limited number.
Formerly $25.00 to $27.50
$12.50

Third Floor.

Little Children's Colored Dresses
Formerly $3.95 and $4.25
$2.95
(Sizes to and including 6 years)

130 Boys' Tweed Suits
$6.95
Former Prices up to $13.50

71 Boys' Reefers
$6.95
Former Prices up to $10.00

Fourth Floor.

800 Pairs of Women's Colonials
Remarkable Value
$5.50
Patent and dull leather. Smartest styles for Spring and Summer. High arched and with Louis XVI. heels.

600 Pairs of Misses' Pumps and Oxfords
$3.00
Patent and dull leathers. Also white canvas. Sizes 11½ to 2.

Children's Pumps—dull or patent leather. Sizes up to 11 ..... a pair $2.50

Second Floor.

Military camp requirements. A complete section. Headquarters for all army equipments. Gimbels — Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service.
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Madison Square $200.

Jewelry Repaired and Remodeled—all kinds. Diamonds remounted in gold and platinum. Designs submitted. Main Floor.

Golf Balls *Going Fast*

from that great accumulation of over 100,000 from J. P. Cochrane & Co., famous golf ball makers, London and Edinburgh

Not too many left—they'll go in less time than it takes to recite Sheridan's ride.

Think of it!

Since May 5th we have sold over 25,000 golf balls. It's a record for the golfers themselves to beat.

The Golf Balls Are All "REX" Quality

The "Challenger," a dollar ball put out by the same firm, is a soft-center ball wound with long lengths of the finest rubber.

The "Rex" has the same grade of rubber center, and is wound with the same grade of rubber tape, only shorter lengths are used.

The covers of both balls are identical, but now only bramble markings are left. And most of the golf balls are floaters.

The "Rex" Has Always Sold for 50c

"Straight."

Due to the effects of the war, however, golf playing has practically ceased in Great Britain.

Gimbels purchased the immense quantity from the English concern at concessions that make possible these prices:

34c each
3 for $1.00
$3.85 a Dozen

You'll feel like using a golf club on your "judgment" if you don't take advantage of this extraordinary offering now!

On Sale in the Sportsman's Sections—4th and Main Floors. Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled

An Army of 10,000 Straws

From England, Italy and the United States } $2

The army is composed of four divisions—One from Horace Slade, London; a second from R. Cinelli & Sons, Florence, Italy; and two from makers of repute in our own country, one in Baltimore, and another on lower Broadway. Each division is made up of the country's finest product, featuring a number of smart new styles. They'll march out in quick-step time to the tune of two dollars.

Other Straws, $3 to $5; Panamas, $4.95 to $10; Leghorns, $3.95 to $7.50; Bankoks, $6 to $7.50; Baliluks, $7.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Centre

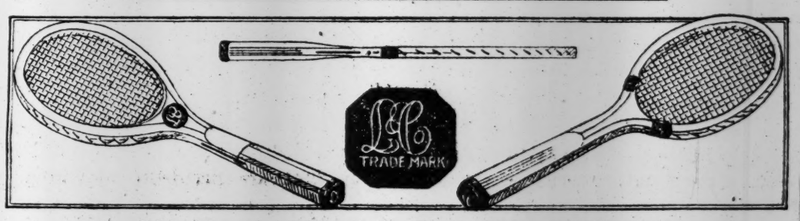
A Man Likes Broad Variety When He Chooses a Suit

Most men come with no definite idea of what they want. "Show me what you have" is the inevitable demand, and GIMBELS immense assortments meet the call with practically every new style line, color, shade, effect and weave of the season. Hardly a taste is overlooked in the showing of

Men's & Young Men's Spring & Summer Suits at $17.50, $19.50, $25 & $30

Nobby plain blues, literally hundreds of new serges and unfinished worsteds. The new basket weaves, fancy mixtures galore; and talk about stripes, plaids and checks—the assortment seems just about 100% complete.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway



500 Famous Harry C. Lee "Slotted" Throat

Tennis Rackets at $3.95

Seconds of the $5 to $9 Grades

The almost imperceptible defects which force the price of these high-grade rackets down to less than half their regular price, and which mark them technically as "seconds," are in the frames and in no way lessen their excellent service.

Sold subject to the same guarantee as those at $5 to $9

Fine Oriental stringing—fresh gut, firmly made to balance a very durable, well-constructed frame—the most favored models.

GIMBELS—Main and Fourth Floors

Timely Books---A Sale

To read at the present time

Very frequently far below publisher's prices.

American Supremacy—The Rise and Progress of the Latin-American Republics and Their Relations to the United States Under the Monroe Doctrine. By George W. Chickfield. Two volumes, ublished, $6.00 net. Our Price, $1.75

The Last King; or, the New France—History from the Birth of Louis Philippe in 1773 to the Revolution of 1848. By Alexandre Dumas. Two Volumes Illustrated with Pictures After Famous Artists. Published Price, $5.00. Our Price, Set, $2.50

Pan Americanism—A forecast of the inevitable clash between the United States and Europe's victor. $1.25

Germany and the German Emperor, by Herbert Perris. $1.50

The Spanish-American War—Discusses the questions that are being brought up even today, and gives a survey of the War Department, by General Russell A. Alger. 60c

Old Greek Nature Stories, 75c

The Panama Gateway, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Published price, $2.50; our price, $1.50

Camp and Tramp in African Wilds—A record of adventure, impressions, experiences during many years spent among savage tribes, with illustrations and map, by E. Torday. Published, $3.50; our price, $1.50

China Revolutionized, by John Stewart Thomson. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, 75c

Success Among Nations, by Emil Reich. 50c

The Praise of Lincoln—An anthology by A. Dallas Williams. Publisher's price, $2 net. Our price, 50c

Woodrow Wilson, His Career, His Statesmanship and His Policies, by Hester E. Hosford. 50c

The Modernizing of the Orient, with illustrations, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Published, $2.00; our price, 50c

Bulgaria and Her People, with an account of the Balkan Wars, with illustrations, by Will S. Monroe. Published, $3.00; our price, $1.50

Recollections of Guy de Maupassant, by his valet, Francois, with illustrations. Published at $3.00; our price, $1.00

Theatrical and Musical Memoirs, by Rudolph Aronson. Published at $2.75; our price, 75c

King Albert's Book—A Tribute to the Belgian King. 50c

Sets of Dickens, 15 vols., fine library edition, superbly printed and bound in ¾ leather. $12.95

Guy de Maupassant, 8 vols., ¾ leather, good type, handy volumes. $3.75

Household Edition Good Living—a practical cook book for town and country, by Sara Van Burden. $1

The Oriental Cook Book, by A. H. Keoleian. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 50c

A Calendar Box of Good Dinners for Every Day in the Year, by Fannie Merritt Farmer; mahogany or oak cabinet containing 365 recipes. $1.75

GIMBELS BOOK STORE—Main Floor—Rear

Nurses' and Soldiers' Trunks

These Trunks are especially designed for nurses and soldiers,—have all your necessary dress requirements at immediate hand.

Where time and order mean so much, these Trunks fill the need.

GIMBELS are headquarters for—

Soldiers' Trunks, $9.75

Regulation size, 31 inches long, 14 inches deep and 17 inches wide. Covered with vulcanized fibre. Ends reinforced with strips of vulcanized fibre bands riveted. Each corner is protected with cold rolled steel hardware. Full lined with cloth; filled with deep top tray and divided compartment.

Nurses' Trunks, $9.75

Regulation size, built to stand usage. Fibre covered with strongly protected corners of cold rolled steel; strong lock and hinges. Fitted with top tray. Special at $9.75.

Other trunks for nurses and training camps from $6.50 up to $25.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor—Rear

Ah! Silk Shirts

—and Specials Besides!

Patterns and colorings that will appeal to the man who seeks to combine style with good form.

Values particularly attractive, despite the upward trend of silk prices—*and silk shirts!*

Tub Silk Shirts, $3.40

Satin striped—excellent patterns and colorings. Here is an agreeable surprise in store for you.

Shantung Silk Shirts, $3.85

In tan—fashion's most popular shade. Better than you'd expect at $3.85.

Tub Silk Shirts, $4.70

New patterns—new colorings—satin striped. This shirt will stand many a tubbing.

Broadcloth Silk Shirts, $5.95

White and striped effects that you'll like. A heavy quality silk that you'll get lots of wear out of.

GIMBELS—Main Floor, 33rd Street, Broadway

SPRING OXFORDS

for Men and Young Men

$3.95 $4.75 $6.00

Good Values Satisfying Variety

In spite of all that has been said of the leather situation, it is still possible to get good shoes at these prices.

As a matter of fact, "good" is very modest when referring to Gimbels Spring Oxfords at $3.95, $4.75 and $6.00.

We *could* point out stores in New York City that are realizing a far greater profit on the same makes.

But we don't!

You will be as enthusiastic as we are when you step into Gimbels to prove these claims.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

500 Men's Walking Sticks

in styles that will "just suit" the man who knows the smartest styles. A great many beautiful models, some with inlaid mountings, others inlaid and novel effects.

At $1.25, $1.50 & $2

GIMBELS—Main Floor—B'way

40-FOOT CHANNEL IN HELL GATE URGED

Daniels and Baker Send Appeal to Chairman of Rivers and Harbors Committee.

WANT IMMEDIATE ACTION

Strategical Value of a Second Entrance to Navy Yard in Sea Battle Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretaries Daniels and Baker today sent a joint appeal to Chairman Small of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, urging that legislative provision, with appropriations, be made immediately available for deepening the ship channel through Hell Gate to forty feet, so as to give the navy a second approach to the New York Navy Yard.

There is now one entrance route to that navy yard, through the main ship channel. If this channel were blocked the American fleet would have no way of getting into one of the most important navy yards of the country. If Hell Gate channel were deepened to forty feet the largest superdreadnoughts would be able to reach the navy yard by the Hell Gate and Long Island Sound route.

In his letter presenting the case to Chairman Small, Secretary Daniels wrote:

"May 12, 1917.

"My Dear Mr. Small:

"In a letter of May 7, 1917, regarding the approaches to the navy yard at New York, I quoted from the General Board as follows:

"'Deepen, widen, and straighten channels through Hell Gate to Long Island Sound to a depth of thirty-five feet and eventually to forty feet, with a channel adapted to the use of vessels up to 1,000 feet in length.'

"While deepening and straightening the channel through Hell Gate will be of unquestioned advantage to the commercial interest of the country, the strategic value to the navy is so great that I believe consideration should be given to securing this channel of forty feet depth at the present time. While, in the beginning, a concession was made to obtain a depth of thirty-five feet and ultimately forty feet, it is considered that it would be highly desirable, both from an economical standpoint and from a strategical standpoint, to have the work, after it was once begun, continued until the depth of forty feet had been obtained throughout, and the straightening of the channel, in order to allow the easy and free passage of large ships as well as to prevent the formation of tidal eddies and currents, had been accomplished.

"It will be readily understood that a forty-foot depth of channel leading in to the navy yard from the south and an equal depth through Hell Gate would practically double the strength of our fleet if concentrated in Long Island Sound, for the reason that the exits at Ambrose Channel and Montauk Point are so far apart that it would take double the force to contain our fleet in these waters in order to guard the outlets at both of these points, to prevent the egress of our fleet.

"A deep channel through each entrance is desired in order to permit of the passage of vessels at all stages of the tide and without undue risk to the large and very expensive battleships of the near future, and also to permit the passage of these vessels through either entrance after having been injured in an engagement off the coast in the immediate vicinity. New York, being the centre of commercial interests on our coast, and the great commercial activity and wealth extending particularly to the northward of this point, increases the probability of an engagement somewhere in the vicinity of the eastern end of Long Island Sound. This also increases the desirability of having a deep channel through Hell Gate in order to carry a vessel or vessels safely through that may have been injured in an engagement in the vicinity of Block Island or Montauk Point. Sincerely yours,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Secretary Baker's letter to Chairman Small follows:

"My dear Mr. Small:

"In the River and Harbor bill, which I ventured to send for the consideration of your committee and for introduction into the House, I undertook, as you know, to provide for the continuance of necessary projects and the introduction of such new projects only as were directly concerned with the national defense in the present emergency. Many very desirable projects had to be omitted in view of the situation, and I have desired as far as possible to refrain from suggesting additions to the program contained in the bill.

"I have, however, taken up with the Secretary of the Navy the situation respecting the channel through Hell Gate in the harbor of New York; and after a full discussion of the subject the Secretary of the Navy has written you a letter in which he recommends that the bill be amended so as to provide for a forty-foot channel at that point. The bill under consideration looks to a present depth of thirty-five feet; and my judgment at the time the bill was drawn was that while the ultimate depth of forty feet was contemplated, the present improvement to thirty-five feet was all that could be at this time undertaken.

"As the result of mature reflection and in view of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, I beg leave to concur in the suggestion that an amendment be introduced providing for the present increase in this proposed depth to forty feet. In other words, I am seconding the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, and I trust that you and your associates on the committee will find it possible to make this one change in the proposed measure.

"Cordially yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

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NATION-WIDE PLANS TO AVERT STRIKES

Defense Council to Name Committees in 22 Cities to Mediate Disputes During War.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Plans for creating nation-wide machinery to aid in mediating labor disputes during the war were announced today by the National Defense Council's sub-Committee on Mediation and Conciliation.

Committees of influential employers and labor representatives will be formed in every industrial centre, starting with a score of large cities, to co-operate with Federal or State mediators, particularly by influencing employers and union leaders to submit to arbitration.

The cities in which these committees probably will be formed first are: New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, New Haven or Bridgeport, Cleveland, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, Portland or Seattle, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Louisville, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Birmingham.

The committees will be named by the sub-Committee on Mediation, of which V. Everit Macy of New York is Chairman, and ratified by Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the Defense Council's Labor Committee. They will have no Government authority, but leaders of the Defense Council's movement feel confident that the personal influence of the local committees will guarantee mediation in most cases. The sub-Committee on Mediation already has members in the twenty-two locations named, and these probably will form the nucleus for local committees in each place.

All committees will be responsible through the Defense Council organization to Secretary of Labor Wilson, who will direct the work of Federal mediators.

London's April Exports Totaled $18,508,617.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The value of the exports to the United States from London for April was $18,508,617, the highest of any single month since the commencement of the war, according to a cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London. The next largest total was in May, 1916, when the total was $18,292,000. It is also the highest of any individual normal month in the history of declared exports from London to the United States.

To Buy 250,000 Horses for Army.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Government is in the market for 250,000 horses and mules for army use. They will be used in addition to the 40,000 motor trucks and automobiles. Boards of officers have been ordered to start on the animal purchases not later than June 1 at Front Royal, Va.; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Reno, Okla., and Fort Keogh, Mont.

ATLANTIC CITY over MEMORIAL DAY.
Pennsylvania Railroad, week-end outing, Tuesday, May 29. Tickets $11.00 to $15.00, including hotel. Consult Agents or phone "Madison Square 7900."
—Advt.

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'AIDA' TO BE SUNG IN CITY STADIUM

Metropolitan Opera Stars, Chorus, and Orchestra in a Performance on June 16.

FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE

Elephants and Camels May Be Used in Production by Hygiene Department of College.

In an effort to interest the public of this city in the College of the City of New York and the Lewisohn Stadium, the hygiene department of the college in conjunction with the American Defense Society will give a performance of Verdi's opera "Aida" in the stadium on Saturday evening, June 16. This will be the first of a series of performances planned for the Summer.

The opera, to be sung by the foremost Metropolitan stars supported by the Metropolitan chorus of 400, the Metropolitan orchestra of 175 pieces, the corps de ballet of 68, and three premiere dancers, is to be presented on a stage of gigantic proportions, 200 by 90 feet. The platform is to be erected in the centre of the field before the stand, which is to be enlarged so that 10,000 people can be comfortably seated. An effort is being made to have the performance on the order of a festival pageant which will exceed even "Caliban," the community masque, by Percy MacKaye, presented last season. If permission is obtained from the Park authorities, elephants and camels from the New York Zoological Gardens are to be used in the throne scene of the opera instead of horses.

The proceeds of the benefit, which is to have a scale of prices ranging from $1 to $5, are to be divided between the City College for improvements to the stadium and the American Defense Society to aid in the furtherance of its propaganda of universal service and preparedness. The Advisory Board of the American Defense Society contains the names of David Jayne Hill, Robert Bacon, Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, LL. D., Henry B. Joy, Hudson Maxim, and Theodore Roosevelt.

The hygiene department of City College, under the supervision of Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Director of Physical Training on the State Military Training Commission, has grown from a small, inconsequential department to be the recognized leader in physical education in this country, now employing a staff of more than thirty.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arthur Hopkins has engaged Henry E. Dixey for an important role in Hennig Berger's drama, "The Deluge," which he will produce early next season.

The detachment of United States marines that will appear at the Hippodrome tomorrow night and the actors and actresses who will take part in the benefit entertainment will parade from the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, to the theatre just prior to the performance. The American Junior Naval Reserves, headed by Dudley Field Malone, will act as honorary escort.

After the showing of "Christus" tonight at the Criterion, Misha Applebaum will deliver a brief address on "Wake Up, Humanity."

George Hassell will be presented in a new comedy by the Shuberts next season in recognition of his success in "Love o' Mike."

Frederic G. Lee, President of the Broadway Trust Company, has been appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The first act of the committee was to subscribe for $100,000 of the Liberty Loan.

MISHA APPLEBAUM
Leader of the Humanitarian Cult
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I SAID to me:
I SAID,
"I WISH you'd get that book
"AND COPY the pics
"THAT I wrote last Summer
"ABOUT THE cat
"THERE'S A little girl
"WANTS ME to print it,
"OVER AGAIN."
AND SHE did it.
AND WHERE I wrote
"AND (I) looked down
"AND THERE was a kitten
"RUBBING ITSELF
"AGAINST MY shoes."
SHE GOT wild
AND MADE me say
THERE WAS a kitten
RUBBING ITSELF
"AGAINST MY knees."
AND A lot of people
WITH A lot of stationery
FOR CHRISTMAS
AND WHO like to write
SAT RIGHT down
AND WROTE
AND KIDDED me
AND SAID:
"IT MUST have been
"YOU WERE going home
"ON YOUR hands and knees."
AND SOMEBODY else
WITH A lot of sarcasm
AND A typewriter
WROTE AND said
"WILL YOU please tell me
"IN WHAT part of the city
"YOU LIVE
"SO I may go there
"AND FIND
"ONE OF those large cats
"YOU WRITE about

"IN THIS morning's American"
AND I'M writing now
JUST TO ask them
IF AFTER this
PLEASE
WHEN THEY find something
THAT'S WRONG
THEY'LL HOLD a meeting
AND ELECT a secretary
AND LET him write
AND TELL me
THAT'LL SAVE them
A LOT of trouble
AND I won't be so angry
FROM OPENING letters
THAT JUST say
"WHAT SHORT legs
"YOU MUST have"
AND A lot of other things
JUST AS bright
AND BESIDES that
I WANT them to know
THAT IF ever I see
IN A deserted street
AFTER MIDNIGHT
A STRANGE cat
THAT'S TALL enough
TO RUB itself
AGAINST MY knees
I'M NOT going to stop
I'M GOING
AND I'M not going to ask it
IF IT'S at
OR ANYTHING

I THANK you

Reprinted from New York American, February 28, 1917.

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A humorous, shrewd, but friendly appreciation of our great middle-west metropolis, by Harrison Rhodes, with a series of drawings in color by Howard Giles.

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Walter Prichard Eaton has written a charming description of this veritable Switzerland of America with its sixty glaciers and two hundred and fifty lakes, rugged peaks and precipices. With a series of drawings in color by Walter King Stone.

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What Makes a Man a Spy?

An extraordinary account, by the brilliant English writer, W. L. George, of a spy captured in the present war, who unbosomed himself on the eve of execution.

The New Era in Revolutions

Russia has demonstrated that a new type of Revolution has supplanted assassination and intrigue. Abraham Cahan describes the romantic careers of some of the revolutionists who are emerging from exile into international notice.

Two Generations

A suggestive survey, by E. S. Martin, of the changes in the American spirit and in American life in the two generations that measure the age of *Harper's Magazine*—1850—1917.

Commercial Conditions in the Argentine

Special Dispatch from the Public Ledger's Correspondent in Buenos Aires

TODAY'S PUBLIC LEDGER contains an article by Wilfrid J. Lamb, the Ledger's correspondent in Buenos Aires, on the financial difficulties of the Argentine Government and the partial failure of the harvests.

The outlook for American exporters to the Argentine, a topic of considerable interest at the moment, is analyzed by Mr. Lamb, and his comparisons of exports and imports show that the United States is, for the first time, the leading source of Argentina's imports.

Further dispatches from Ledger correspondents in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro will be announced later.

TODAY'S
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THE SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR CO.
Piqua, Ohio

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT Service Store

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The business man who runs to cover when his country needs prosperity doesn't show it conspicuously—does he?

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MOREOVER, just as a brilliant orator drives home his most telling point with a bit of satire, so cartoonists, like Opper or McCay, make readers of the New York American SEE the true situation through an apparently comic picture.

AND, just as a great preacher makes a lasting lesson out of some humorous little incident, so does K. C. B., day after day, awaken in thousands something a bit deeper than a mere laugh.

K. C. B., himself, would be the first to scoff at the idea of his being a moral force, great or small. Yet, through the New York American alone, he reaches as many people every day as Billy Sunday does in a month. And K. C. B. has always the great advantage of not being expected to put over a sermon! That's why several hundred thousands read K. C. B.

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New York American

METROPOLITAN RACING SEASON BEGINS AT JAMAICA WITH BETTING CURTAILED

KEWESSA IN FRONT AS JAMAICA OPENS

Captures Paumonok Handicap, Feature on First Day of Metropolitan Turf Season.

BETTING IS FROWNED UPON

Regulations of Law Strictly Observed Among 5,000 Who See Races.

Five thousand sport-loving New Yorkers journeyed to the Jamaica track of the Metropolitan Jockey Club yesterday to see Billy Oliver's early season whirlwind. Kewessa, win the Paumonok Handicap, which was the feature of the card that opened the racing season of 1917 on metropolitan tracks. These sturdy supporters of the turf started on their journey in hilarious mood, ready to welcome the thoroughbreds fresh from a successful sojourn in Maryland and prepared for a long campaign on the Long Island tracks. They looked forward to tests of speed and a chance to speculate on their fancy for the different events.

The first anticipation was realized as the big race was fought out to the bitter end, with only heads separating the three fortunate horses that landed in the money, but the speculative portion of the program was hampered by indirect orders, presumably from the highest authorities of The Jockey Club, which curtailed the activities of the regular racegoers, so that the law should be observed in the minutest particular, and the latest decision of the Court of Appeals be respected to the letter.

A chill wind and prospects of rain helped to put a damper on the enthusiasm of the crowd that gathered early to acclaim the return of real racing to the State of New York. During the running of the first few races there was a feeling of uncertainty that marred the enjoyment of the followers of the sport, but by the time Kewessa had fought his way to a hard-earned victory the keen contests had taken hold of the public, and the speculatively inclined visitors had become accustomed to the new restrictions and contented themselves with friendly wagers that gave no color to any suspicion of open bookmaking.

Many Notables Present.

In the clubhouse and paddock were many notables of the racing world, many of whom were starting their horses for the first time this year. W. K. Vanderbilt, whose racing in recent years has been confined to foreign tracks, was one of the visitors. Another was Phil Dwyer, of the old Dwyer confederacy, who was hand in glove with Andrew Miller, owner of the great Roamer and also the 3-year-old Ticket that made such a brave showing in the Kentucky Derby. James Butler was there to sigh with regret over the failure of High Noon to maintain his early speed in the Paumonok and later to enthuse over the victory of his Superman filly, Empress, which beat a field of maiden 2-year-olds in the race which closed the day's proceedings, and in which most of the prominent owners were represented. Robert Hilliard, as usual, represented the theatrical profession, while in the boxes might be seen leading men in the business and professional life of the city.

One of the disappointments was whispered early, when the first arrivals at the track received news that F. R. Doctor's Sand Marsh, top weight in the Paumonok and one that would have carried the hopes of many of the regulars, had broken down in his final gallop yesterday morning. He was, of course, scratched and made the only withdrawal among the heavily-weighted division. Others eliminated from the big event were F. F. Dorman's Starting, Mrs. A. G. Blakely's Brumley and the Wickliffe Stable's Felicidad, leaving a field of nine to go to the post for the first important handicap of the season. By the time the Paumonok was set for decision the public had overcome its timidity about placing wagers.

Leochares Is Favored.

In the speculation that followed there was a general disposition to support Leochares, the sprinter which had accomplished marvelous times at New Orleans in the Winter season, and which, with Sand Marsh scratched, the top weight. Leochares closed a strong favorite at 8 to 5, with Louis Feustel's He Will next in demand, at 5 to 2. James Butler's High Noon received genrous support, and there were many adherers of John E. Madden's Gillies, but the remainder of the field, including Kewessa, which had shown his class by annexing the opening handicap at Bowie, was passed over with only little attention.

The occupants of the crowded stand craned their necks as the bugle call summoned the nine contestants for the parade, with Leochares, the aged son of Broomstick, in the lead by virtue of his heavy impost. He Will followed, and then came High Noon, James Butler's candidate, on his toes at every step and ready for the breakaway. These were the ones that received the most attention, and the others, among them the ultimate victor, Kewessa, were looked upon as forlorn hopes.

John Madden's Gillies had the rail, but in spite of the desperate efforts of little Brady he was unable to keep up with the procession when Mars Cassidy dropped the flag to a good start, and in the first furlong was crowded back, while High Noon set a sizzling pace that flattered his admirers and assumed a lead of a length before the end of the back stretch was reached. Davies was hustling High Noon along at his best pace, and going around the turn the son of Voter increased his lead on Leochares, He Will, and Jock Scot, which were doing their best to keep up with the leaders.

Just before hitting the home stretch High Noon showed signs of weakening, and the white and red diamonds of Billy Oliver were seen flashing to the front, carried by the dependable Kewessa.

Jock Scot Falls Behind.

Jock Scot began to fall back then, but, urged to their utmost speed by their riders, Leochares and He Will took part in the fight for supremacy that had the crowd shouting lustily as the three horses, fighting it out for first place, hooked up on almost even terms in the last sixteenth. E. Ambrose, who had the mount on Kewessa, never stopped his efforts, and as the three contenders passed the finish line, the only thing determinable was that he had snatched victory by a scant head.

He Will was placed second, but there were many groans when the number of Gillies was hoisted as the third horse instead of that of the gallant Leochares, which had battled gamely under the heaviest weight. Some on the judges' stand had been decided by numbers instead of colors, but the error was rectified before the red board went up, and Leochares was placed in third position. Leochares was three lengths ahead of J. J. Lillis, and then lengths apart came Jock Scot and High Noon, the latter tired from the effect of his early pace. The time of 1:12 equals the record for the race made by S. C. Hildreth's Restigouche in 1910.

A two-year-old event opened the proceedings, the appearance of the youngsters under colors heartening the crowd, which had become somewhat dispirited by the limitations placed on betting. Only three of those entered had raced before, and neither of these had bobbed down the stretch in front. There was a feeling of calm confidence, however, that R. T. Wilson's Starwort would show improvement over his form on the Maryland track, and he was heavily supported. It took one of Johnny McTaggart's best rides to get this son of Star Shoot home in front, and by coming up on the inside Johnny just landed the purse by a head from J. W. May's Tumble In, which had been prominent all the way.

Ambrose to the Fore.

Another favorite received the decision in the second race, in which the Marrone Stable's Ambrose was an even money favorite. Ambrose was off flying and had a lead of five lengths on entering the home stretch. He began to weaken then and Metcalf had to ride him out to the finish to win by three-quarters of a length from F. R. Doctor's Photo, which was going great guns at the finish. The Belmont castoff, Sam McMeekin, was a warm favorite for the third race, and after following the pace set by Precise, seemed to have the race at his mercy as he forged to the front going around the turn. There was a cry of distress when Sam McMeekin ran out at the home turn and Precise was left to win by five lengths from Thursday Nighter.

In the fifth race the Kentucky Stable's Courtship was made favorite, and following the pace set by Polly J and Mae Murray, came through in the stretch to win by a length from Polly J. The last race brought out a fine lot of two-year-olds, most of which were making their first bow in public. August Belmont's Lucullite, a son of Trap Rock, was the favored one, but he ran greenly, while James Butler's Superman filly Empress found her racing speed early and danced away in front. Butwell made a determined finish on Lucullite, but failed by a length to catch Empress.

Until the legal talent disposes of the restrictions on betting, it may be taken for granted that no deposits or settling of wagers can be made at the track and no speculators will be allowed to have employes to aid them in handling wagers. No arrests were made as extra precautions were taken to avoid any violation of the law.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.
Starwort, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 106 pounds, by Star Shoot—Mamie Worth, 11 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1
Tumble In, J. W. May's ch. f., 109, by Plaudit-Auvergne, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, (J. Williams).....2
Josie A., Mrs. A. J. Reilly's ch. f., 94, by Superman-Golden Grain, even for third, (R. Troise).....3
Balasarien, Billet Doux, Hits, and Lady Lottie also ran. Amadeain scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Ambrose, Marrone Stable's b. g., aged, 116 pounds, by Disguise—Ambrosia, even 1 to 3, and 1 to 5, (J. Metcalf).....1
Photo, R. O. Miller's b. f. 3, 90, by Slangwin-Snapshot, even and 1 to 3, (R. Troise).....2
Rockport, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 100, by Trap Rock-Retained 2d, 3 to 1, third, (R. Ball).....3
Wetaul, Dancer, Nonesuch, Mr. Speed, Sargon 2d, Three Cheers, and Virginia W. also ran. Preston Lynn and Spectre scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48.
Precise, W. L. Crosby's b. f., 3 years, 94 pounds, by Waterboy-Prim II., 5 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, (S. McGraw).....1
Thursday Nighter, R. Lewis's ch. g., 5, 88, by Trap Rock-International, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (R. Troise).....2
Lady Edwina, Oscar Lewisohn's ch. m., 5, 104, by Lochryan-Miss Bobs, 3 to 5, third, (J. Garner).....3
Sam McMeeker and Voluspa also ran. Blue Thistle, G. M. Miller, and Ed Bond scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Paumonok Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25 each; starters, $50 additional; guaranteed value, $3,000; six furlongs. Time—1:12.
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., aged, 109 pounds, by McGee-Sanfara, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (E. Ambrose).....1
He Will, Louis Feustel's b. g., 5, 123, by Heno-Naughty Lady, 2 to 1 and even, (J. McTaggart).....2
Leochares, Mrs. A. G. Blakely's b. g., aged, 125, by Broomstick-Leayonara, 1 to 4, third, (E. Haynes).....3
J. J. Lillis, Jock Scot, High Noon, Gillies, Sarib, Revile II., and Scarlet Cake also ran. Sand Marsh, Starting, Brumley, and Felicidad scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; $800 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 111 pounds, by Phoenix-Courtisane, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (A. Collins).....1
Polly J., Quincy Stable's b. f., 111, by Wasterbury-Sister Jeanie, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, (C. Burlingame).....2½
Mae Murray, Marrone Stable's b. f., 99, by Heno-Watita, owned, (R. Troise).....3½
Genesis, Onwa, Kalmia Park, Master McGrath, Spur Lance, and Aimee T. also ran. Scarpia II., Three Cheers, and Kilts scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Empress, James Butler's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Superman-Proud Duchess, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (W. O'Brien).....1
Lucullite, August Belmont, Jr., c., 115, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (J. Butwell).....2
Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 115, by Ultimus-Rubia Granda, 3 to 5 third, (A Shuttinger).....3
Ballast, Phalaris, Prunes, Rockaway, Bathhilda, and Paganini also ran.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; five and a half furlongs. Imperator, 122 pounds; Peep Sight, 112; Churchill, 112; Scarpia II., (imp.,) 103; Three Cheers, 103; Starfinch, 103; *Kilts, 98, First Ballot, 98; *Teetotal, (imp.,) 93.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Marmount, 112 pounds; Will Soon, 109; Elizabeth II., 109; Visor, 109.

THIRD RACE.—The Arizona Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 126 pounds; Ormesdale, 120; Starling, 113; J. J. Lillis, 112; Slippery Elm, 111; Tranley, (imp.,) 107; Rhine Maiden, 105; Wise Man, 103; Gloomy Gus, 104; Milkman, 104; Bally, 103; Harvest King, 102; Passing Fancy, 100; Brooklyn, 100; Royal Writ, 100; Mary Powell, 98; Dunga Din, 97; Standstone II., 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Kings County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; Stromboli, 124; Spur, 118; Bayberry Candle, 115; Gillies, 111; Robert Bradley, 104; Airman, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Paddy Whack, 128 pounds; David Crane, 124; Preston Lynn, 117; Favour, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies and geldings; five furlongs. Roederer, 112 pounds; Royal Ensign, High Pass, Vocabulary, Dayzie Pence and Plenty, Logical, Rose D'Or, Seamstress, Stitch in Time, Thistle, Masda, and Higgle, 109 each.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

New York State League.

Reading, 8; Utica, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Elmira, 1.
Scranton, 12; Binghamton, 5.
Harrisburg at Syracuse. (Postponed, wet grounds.)

Eastern League.

New Haven, 9; Hartford, 4.
Bridgeport, 7; New London, 6.

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ADMISSION $3. LADY'S TICKET, $1.50.

PEACEFUL PIRATES EASY FOR GIANTS

Wagner's Absence Sorely Felt —Pittsburgh Trounced by Score of 8 to 1.

Take the engine out of an automobile and it doesn't go very far, does it? Well, neither does Pittsburgh with Hans Wagner gone. For sixteen years the bow-legged Dutchman has cut up capers around the Pittsburgh short field, but now he has given up his $10,000 job to turn his attention to raising potatoes, so that he can make some real money.

Without Honus, the Pittsburghs played the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and what happened to the Pirates was just what you would expect would happen to the Pirates without Wagner—they were unmercifully trounced by a score of 8 to 1.

The Pittsburgh infield was as loose as a bunch of keys, and Burleigh Grimes, who pitched yesterday's game, has a clear case of desertion against the whole crowd. The Giants transformed eight hits into eight runs with the aid of the Pirate infield's jingling support. The Higginsport Sheriff, Slim Sallee, did the flinging for the Giants, and with hardly any attack at all to bother him Slim escaped difficulties. It wasn't until the ninth that the Pirates were able to group two hits in any one inning, and then two safe raps, a sacrifice, and a sacrifice fly saved them from a shutout.

At one moment of the game it seemed as if Wagner was back on the job. That was the last of the eighth, when, with one down, McCarthy walked and Sallee slapped a sizzling grounder through the short field. Alec McCarthy, upon whom has been wished the herculean task of filling Honus's boots, lunged over toward the ball, stabbed it with his nude hand, and made a scintillating stop. He whipped the ball to Bigbee and a double play resulted. This was a work of art, and the absence of the great Wagner was for a moment forgotten as the crowd broke into a howl of approval.

Poor Jimmy Callahan is surrounded by a crowd of perfect strangers. To win many ball games Manager Jimmy will have to resort to black magic, sleight of hand, and legerdemain. The club is handily a shadow of what the dangerous, scrapping buccaneers of old used to be. At first base there have been Benny Brief, who at one time tried to get acquainted with the Yankees. Benny comes by his name in rather an unusual way. His right name is about half a yard long and sounds like one of the towns on the eastern front. When he first broke into the minor leagues it was decided by the guy who was scoring the game that Benny's moniker would never fit into a box score.

"Let's give him another name," said the scorer. "All right," said another reporter. "But for heaven's sake make it brief." So Brief it is.

The Giants began to pick on the Wagnerless Pirates in the very first inning. Burns greeted Grimes with a single and Kauff followed the good example. Robertson rolled a grounder to Grimes, who had a raging argument in his own mind, and while Burleigh was struggling was going on about what he should do with the ball all hands were safe, with every corner occupied.

Zim smashed a grounder at Brief, who made a throw home for a play at the plate. The ball screamed over Hersbody's head and rolled to the Pittsburgh bench, Burns and Kauff romping home, Robertson going to third. Fletcher hit to Grimes, who threw Robertson out at the plate. Zim scoring. Something that As Kilduff was being thrown out at first by McCarthy Zim counted.

Holke opened the fourth with a single and Lew McCarthy fanned. Holke stole second, and Slim Sallee gave the assemblage an awful shock by rapping a single to centre, which sent Holke over the plate.

Kauff got a pass in the fifth and scored when Robertson poled a three-bagger to deep right. As Bigbee was throwing Zim out at first, Robertson was held close to third. Fletcher rolled a harmless little bang to Grimes as Robertson started for home. Grimes was again in doubt about what to do with the ball. After weighing the matter carefully for awhile, he decided to try to catch Robertson between third and home. He threw the ball wide to Baird at the dizzy corner and Baird had to tie himself into a knot and sit down on the carpet by the time that Baird was able to part with the ball from his reclining position, Robertson was home, but Fletcher was nipped trying to sneak to second. That was about all for that inning, as Kilduff went down at first for the third out.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Kelly,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	2	2	5	0
Robert'n,rf	2	2	2	4	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Lobert,3b	0	0	0	1	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Kilduff,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Holke,1b	4	1	1	9	0
McCarty,c	2	0	0	6	0
Marlen,c	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	29	8	8	27	12

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bigbee,2b	4	0	1	4	5
Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	4
H'chman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Brief,1b	4	1	1	10	1
King,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	7	2
McC'thy,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Grimes,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	1	8	24	18

New York	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	x—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Errors—Bigbee, Brief, McCarthy, Grimes. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen base—Holke. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Schmidt. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, McCarthy. Double plays—Bigbee, McCarthy and Brief; McCarthy, Bigbee and Brief. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 5; Sallee, 1. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 1; Grimes, 4. Struck out—By Grimes, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bransfield.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 2.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia at Cleveland. (Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	22	10	.688
New York	15	7	.682
Philadelphia	15	9	.625
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Cincinnati	13	18	.419
Brooklyn	8	14	.364
Boston	8	14	.364
Pittsburgh	9	20	.310

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	17	9	.654
Boston	17	9	.654
Chicago	21	12	.636
Cleveland	16	15	.516
St. Louis	14	17	.452
Washington	12	16	.429
Detroit	10	18	.357
Philadelphia	7	18	.280

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York. (Game begins at 3.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn. (Game begins at 3.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

CAPTAIN HUSTON TO SERVE.

Goes to Detroit to be Examined for Engineer Corps of Army.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the New York American League Club, who has been here in conference with President Johnson of the League, went to Detroit today, where he has been ordered by the War Department to report for examination for entrance into the engineer corps of the army. Captain Huston served in the engineer corps during the Spanish-American war, and has enlisted in the same service for the present war. He notified President Johnson of his intention to withdraw temporarily from the American League.

Mr. Johnson announced that a special meeting of the National Commission will be held in Chicago next Wednesday "to clean up routine business" that has accumulated.

CUBS' STRAIGHT STRING CUT

Bow to Phillies by 3 to 1 Score, After Winning Ten in Row.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Niehoff's batting was the big factor in the victory of Philadelphia over Chicago today. The score was 3 to 1, the defeat of the visitors checking their winning streak after it had reached ten straight. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Stock,3b	3	2	2	2	2
Cravath,rf	2	0	1	1	1
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	12	1
Niehoff,2b	2	1	2	0	3
Killifer,c	4	0	0	8	0
Alexander,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	26	3	9	27	14

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Flack,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	5	1
Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Wilson,c	2	0	0	7	4
Deal,3b	2	1	1	0	2
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1
Douglass,p	1	0	0	0	0
Prendergast,p	1	0	0	0	1
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	1
aWalter	1	0	0	0	0
bReuther	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	24	11

a Batted for Deal in eighth.
b Batted for Prendergast in eighth.
Errors—Stock, Doyle, Mann, Deal.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Home run—Niehoff. Stolen base—Bancroft. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Alexander, Cravath. Sacrifice fly—Niehoff. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglass, 1; Prendergast, 3; Demaree, 1; Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglass, 2 hits and 1 run in 2 innings, (none out in third;) Prendergast, 5 and 1 in 5; Demaree, 2 and 1 in 1; Alexander, 4 and 1 in 7. Struck out—By Douglass, 1; Prendergast, 3; Demaree, 1; Alexander, 7. Wild pitch—Douglass. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Frankie Conifrey vs. Phil Bloom; Allie Nack vs. Barney Adajr. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Teddy Jacobs vs. Dutch Brandt. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Cox vs. Bartley Madden; Jack Clifford vs. Bob Devere. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Ray Rivers vs. Willie Jackson; Benny Volgar vs. Mickey Dunn. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Willie Kohler vs. Johnny Molinert; Tommy Shea vs. K. O. Joe Daly. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island S. C., Tompkinsville—Harold Farese vs. Billy Murphy. Ten rounds.

BAKER'S BAT PUTS YANKEES IN FRONT

Two-Bagger with Bases Full Beats Tigers, Placing New York on Par with Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—Frank Baker's double, delivered in the ninth inning while the sacks were packed with Yankees, carried Bill Donovan's team to victory over the Tigers here this afternoon and incidentally carried the team to the front of the American League bunting chase. The world's champion Red Sox have not been dislodged, but they share first place with the Yankees. It was the fifth consecutive victory for Donovan's club.

The stage was well set when Baker advanced to the plate in the ninth inning, swinging three bats as usual. The Yanks had tied up what looked like a lost game in the eighth, Nunamaker punching out a triple after Miller had reached second with two out. The teams were still in a deadlock when the Yanks began their half of the ninth. It was a poor beginning, as Dauss fanned Hendryx on three pitched balls.

High followed with a single over second base, immediately stole second, and continued on to third while Maisel was beating out a slow roller to Young. A pitched ball dented Pipp in the ribs and filled the bases for John Franklin Baker. A groan from the stands indicated that the fans did not view the spectacle with much enthusiasm. Baker wasted little time.

He pounded a fast one all the way to the fence in left field for two bases and three runs were over the plate. Nunamaker chased Baker home a minute later with a single to centre, after Miller had been hit and Peckinpaugh had popped out. The Tigers died in order in the ninth.

Baker's winning hit was a fitting finale to a busy afternoon for the Trappe slugger. He had previously poled two singles, besides drawing a pass, and his fielding was brilliant throughout the game. He picked up hard drives behind third base and slow rollers in front of Peckinpaugh, handling seven chances without an error. High made a spectacular one-hand catch of a foul from Cobb's bat in the first inning and Miller made a great running catch of Veach's drive to deep left centre in the fourth. Hendryx rounded out a double and a triple. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	2	5	0
High,lf	5	1	2	4	0
Maisel,2b	4	1	2	1	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Baker,3b	4	1	3	0	7
Miller,cf	4	1	3	3	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	2
N'maker,c	4	1	2	0	0
Mogridge,p	5	1	0	2	2
Total	38	7	12	27	13

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	2	3	3
Young,rf	5	0	1	4	0
Baker,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Cobb,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Heilman,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Dauss,p	4	0	0	1	0
Stanage,c	2	0	0	5	1
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	7
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	11

a Batted for Stanage in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Bush.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2—7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Bush, 2; Hendryx, Veach, Young, Baker. Three-base hits—High, Hendryx, Nunamaker. Stolen bases—Maisel, High. Sacrifice hits—Hendryx, Stanage, Burns. Double plays—Young, Bush and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 11; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; off Dauss, 12 and 6 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, 2, (Pipp, Miller.) Struck out—By Dauss, 8. Wild pitches—Dauss, 2; Mogridge, 1. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

WHITE SOX BATTER RUTH.

Break Winning Streak of Red Sox Pitcher by 8 to 2 Score.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Chicago broke Ruth's winning streak of seven straight games today in defeating Boston 8 to 2 in the first game of the series here. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	1	2
E.Collins,2b	3	1	0	1	2
Jackson,lf	5	2	3	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	3	6	0
Jourdan,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	0	3	1
Schalk,c	3	0	2	7	0
Russell,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	37	8	15	27	8

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Shorten,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Barry,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Janvrin,2b	1	0	0	2	1
Gainer,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Mays,p	4	0	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	3	3
Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Agnew,c	3	0	0	6	0
Ruth,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bader,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	4	24	12

Errors—Weaver, Schalk, Bader, (2.)

Chicago	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	x—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Gardner, Scott, Felsch, Gainer. Stolen base—Barry. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Ruth, 3; Bader, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 4 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Bader, 11 and 0 in 5 2-3; Russell, 4 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Bader.) Struck out—By Russell, 5; Ruth, 1; Bader, 1. Wild pitch—Bader. Time—2 hours 7 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, McCormick, and Nallin.

International League to Act.

President E. G. Barrow of the International League issued a call yesterday for a special meeting of the league's club owners to be held next Sunday at Buffalo. President Barrow said: "If the American Association insists on cancelling the interleague series arranged with our clubs, I shall recommend that we agree to do so, and, furthermore, will advise our club owners to extend the International League's playing season for another month."

ROBINS SHOW REAL SNAP.

Play Fast Ball and Take Cardinals into Camp by 4 to 1.

In trouncing the Cardinals, 4 to 1, over in Brooklyn yesterday, Wilbert Robinson's charges displayed form which was only comparable to that of last season when the Robins were crowned leaders of the National League. Big Jeff Pfeffer, getting off to a bad start, recovered himself after one inning, and thereafter had complete control of the situation. In this he was materially aided by spectacular fielding on the part of his eight mates. Snappy playing with excellent pitching and timely hitting is a combination that makes any baseball team safe, and yesterday the Robins used exactly that combination.

Otto Miller's big bat stuck out prominently after the dust had cleared away from the diamond with the third St. Louis out in the ninth inning. The husky Robin backstop broke up the day's pastime, as far as the Huggins clan was concerned, with a stinging home run drive along the left field bleacher fence and to the scoreboard in the fifth stanza which scored Ivy Olson ahead of him and put an end to the 1 to 1 tie. On this the Robins improved to the extent of another run in the following inning when Casey Stengel, after driving the ball to deep centre field rested at third to scamper across the rubber affair where the batter stands, when Roger Hornsby good-naturedly booted Mike Mowrey's grounder to short field. Stengel's shit, incidentally, presented a peculiar problem and caused indecision as to whether he should be credited with a three-bagger or Cruise with an error. The ball sailed cleanly and swiftly away from Casey's bat on a journey to the fence in left centre, but Cruise, by a wonderful run, managed to get within touching distance of the sphere as it came sailing over his shoulder. The difficult catch was not negotiated, however, and the official scorer jotted down an error for Cruise.

The Cardinals touched the delivery of Pfeffer for their lone tally in the opening session, when J. Smith, after walking, scored on Hornsby's clean double to right field. Thenceforth Cardinal runs were absent and their hits were little better, the sum total off Pfeffer for the other eight innings being three very widely scattered wallops. In the seventh session they threatened to become troublesome, but a snappy double play, Mowrey to Olson to Daubert, after Mowrey had made a spectacular one-handed stop of Long's grounder, choked them off. When Johnston muffed Hornsby's fly with one out in the fourth Robin fans had temporary heartache, but Pfeffer retired the next two batters in order.

The score:

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | AB | R

ANARCHISTS DEMAND STRIKE TO END WAR

Great Gathering of I. W. W. and Other Agitators Rails Against Selective Draft.

GERMANS IN THE AUDIENCE

Emma Goldman Urges Workers to Follow Russia's Lead—Police Take Notes, but Make No Arrests.

The Harlem River Casino, at 126th Street and Second Avenue, was the scene last night of a wild anti-conscription demonstration, in the course of which the Government of the United States was denounced and referred to as a tool of the capitalist classes. Young men liable to military service under the selective draft act were urged to defy the Government and refuse to serve if called to the colors. A general strike on the part of all working people as a protest against the entry of the country into the European war, and a nation-wide campaign to frustrate the efforts of the Government to raise armies for the defense of the country's rights would be among the things the future has in store for the country if those who packed the Casino had their way. An appeal to the workingmen to follow the example of the Russians and form a workingmen's committee to run the country was also urged.

The meeting was addressed by anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, and persons who styled themselves Socialists. Emma Goldman was one of them. Alexander Berkman, who served a term in the penitentiary for attempting to assassinate Henry C. Frick, was another. Leonard D. Abbott, well known as an I. W. W. sympathizer, was another. Harry Welssberger, who says no power on earth can make him fight, was another. Also present and among the talkers was Leonora O'Reilly, while among those listed but who did not speak was Carlo Tresca, the Italian I. W. W. leader, and Jacob Panken.

Outside the building and inside were about 100 policemen, who had been instructed to preserve order. They made no arrests, although rumors flew about the hall that an arrest was impending, especially while Emma Goldman was talking. She was the one who predicted a nationwide strike to embarrass the Government and denounced the authorities in Washington as being on a par with the old powers in Russia. She begged the audience to make no hostile demonstration should anybody try to create disorder by "waving the American flag."

Two police stenographers, sitting in the gallery, took down every word said by the speakers. These notes will be gone over today, and if a digest of the speeches seems to warrant it, action against the speakers may be taken, either by the police or by the Federal authorities.

As each person entered the hall, he or she was presented with two circulars. In one, captioned "No conscription," the "No Conscription League," of 20 East 125th Street, exhorted young men to resist the enforcement of the selective draft. The other was an appeal to the workers of the country to follow the example of Russia and form a Council of Workers to act with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Russia against the war.

According to the public announcement of Emma Goldman, the meeting was not financed by German money. "The Kaiser," she shouted, "has not put up a cent for the cause." However, there were many Germans in the audience. An interested onlooker was former Coroner Gustav Scholer. Dr. Scholer had a seat in the wings of the stage, out of the view of the audience.

When Elihu Root's name as head of the American Commission to Russia was mentioned by Emma Goldman hisses came from every part of the hall.

Weissberger, who talked first, spoke until he became so hoarse he had to quit. After him came Louis Frana, introduced as a Socialist of nation-wide prominence. He said the motto of all the people should from this on be, "They shall not conscript." He referred to the Wilson Administration as "the government of the classes, which is introducing into this country a system of government which, among other things, seeks to destroy individual liberty and expression of thought."

Frana said the war was not a war for democracy, but a war to protect the war profits of the ruling classes. As he spoke somebody shouted that "it was a dastardly lie" to say that the United States went to war to save democracy, whereupon everybody, it seemed, shouted his or her approval.

The document circulated among those in the audience calling for a workmen's council in America in part read:

Fellow-workers of the United States, why don't you do the same thing here that your brother-workers are doing in Russia? Why shouldn't the same "wonderful and heartening things that have been happening in Russia" begin to happen right here? Are we workers of America going to let the workers and soldiers of Russia do the only wonderful and heartening things that are being done? President Wilson has said that America stands supremely for peace. And yet today the only place in Christendom where a single step is being taken toward peace is RUSSIA. War has come to a standstill in Russia. The Russian workers are seeking for peace in this world.

Workers of America, what are you going to do? It isn't enough for you to refuse to fight, to resist conscription, to denounce the Government. It is the business of American workers to do what their Russian brothers have done. The only enemies American workers have are in America, are the men who have taken the land, who are taking enormous profits from shot and shell, and who have them imprisoned or shot when they rebel—as has been done in West Virginia, in Colorado, in California, in Massachusetts, in a thousand places where the workers have rebelled against slavery and injustice.

Let the workers of the United States at once follow the "heartening" example of their Russian brothers and form a nation-wide "Council of Workers" which shall work hand in hand with "the Council of Workmen and Soldiers" in Russia against a war that cripples or kills millions of working people and enriches a few capitalists, and inaugurate here, as in Russia, the reign of freedom, justice and peace.

The purposes of the No-conscription League were set forth in its circular in part as follows:

"We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalistic Governments. We will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

"We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs, in its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects, any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

"We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted.

"Resist conscription. Organize meetings. Join our league. Send us money. Help us to give assistance to those who come in conflict with the Government. Help us to publish literature against militarism and against conscription."

Other meetings similar to that of last night will be held in other parts of the city shortly, it was announced.

NEW YORK MAN FOUND DEAD IN BALTIMORE

Bruce Hatch, Mining Engineer, Kills Himself in Hotel—Had Mysterious Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Bruce Hatch, a wealthy mining engineer of New York and California, but who had been in Washington for some time apparently in negotiation with the Government relative to food conservation, shot and killed himself in a room at the Emerson Hotel today. The Coroner gave a verdict of accidental shooting. It appeared that the man had been cleaning an automatic pistol when the single cartridge left in the chamber was discharged.

Something which attracted much attention among the man's personal effects was a ring. This was apparently a plain gold monogram ring. It bore the monogram, "E. C. B." When the ring was taken from the man's finger, however, it was found that the square shield on which the monogram was engraved was worked on hinges from the circle of the ring. On the reverse side of the shield was engraved the German Imperial Eagle, seated on a crown. Much speculation as to the significance of this was indulged in by the authorities.

A search of the papers which Hatch carried revealed the fact that he had been in correspondence with his wife, who lives at 411 West End Avenue, New York City, and that this correspondence indicated that Hatch was expected to visit his wife in New York in a couple of days. Among the papers found in Hatch's possession was his will, dated early in March. This was in an envelope, marked "To be opened in case of death." The will disposed of property and securities of an estimated value of $50,000 in addition to a number of large insurance policies which totaled more than $50,000.

The case of Hatch recalls the case here a few weeks ago of Michael Borzakovski, the Russian diplomatic agent, who shot himself in a similar manner at the Baltimore Country Club.

Mrs. Bruce Hatch learned of the death of her husband from newspaper men who called at the home of a friend of Mrs. Hatch at 411 West End Avenue, where she has been living since Mr. Hatch left the city. Mrs. Hatch said the ring, engraved "E. C. B.," found on Mr. Hatch's body, and which caused much speculation among the Baltimore authorities, belonged to his stepdaughter, Mrs. Elsie Cheatham Baker. The engraving which the Baltimore police thought was the Imperial German seal was the family crest, Mrs. Hatch explained.

Bruce Hatch, who was about 40 years old, was the son of Judge E. P. Hatch of San Francisco. In recent years Mr. Hatch had his headquarters in the East, assisting in the construction of the Bush Terminal and Ashokan dam. He had been interested in food conservation, and had offered his services to the Government a few weeks ago.

Bernhardt Planned Ride in Park.

Sarah Bernhardt was so much better yesterday that in the morning an automobile ride in Central Park was planned for the afternoon. When the time came, however, the physicians decided the weather was too uncertain and the ride was put off. During the morning Mme. Bernhardt sat up in her room at Mount Sinai Hospital.

WALDORF ASTOR CLEARED.

Court Dismisses Action Based on an Ancient Statute.

LONDON, May 18.—The action for £29,000 brought by Charles Tranton against Major Waldorf Astor, member of the House of Commons and son of Baron Astor, (formerly William Waldorf Astor of New York,) was dismissed in court today. The action was brought under an act of George II. providing that a Member of Parliament who accepts payment for Government contracts must vacate his seat.

The amount sought was represented to be penalties due from Major Astor for executing contracts to insert advertisements from Government departments in The Sunday Observer, of which he is proprietor, while he was sitting in the House of Commons. The court held that the agency which supplied the advertisements was not a sub-contractor for the Government.

Greta Torpadie in 'The Impresario.'

Greta Torpadie appeared with the Society of American Singers in Mozart's "The Impresario" to a house sold out at the Lyceum Theatre last night. She was the third young woman in a week to sing the dainty and difficult role of Mozart's own prima donna sister-in-law, which she did in admirable style, yet with the charm of slender youth and birdlike vocal agility. The singing contest with Lucy Gates brought down the house for an encore. Hamlin, Diaz, Bispham, and Formes reappeared in a double bill, including Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne," and Sam Franko conducted.

WILL LET BANKS KEEP LOAN FUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

subscriptions are filed by and through them, and upon the amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness acquired by them and utilized in payment, thereupon on or before June 28. Such deposits will, of course, be subject to call.

"Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is to be allowed by the banks upon the amounts credited and redeposited from time to time. A statement as to the formalities of qualifications for the purpose of making payment by credit, and of receiving redeposit of funds, and of the securities acceptable for such purposes, will be promptly furnished.

"The furnishing of security for such deposits is required by Section 7 of the act approved April 24, 1917, under which the Liberty Loan is issued and Section 1,513 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereto. Each bank or trust company should at the earliest possible date make report to Federal Reserve Bank of its district of the character and amount of the securities which it will offer as security. These will be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, when his approval shall have been obtained, notification thereof will be made to the banks and trust companies, respectively.

"The Secretary feels that he can not too strongly urge upon the banks and trust companies of the country that it is their patriotic duty to prepare for the payments which they will have to make on account of the Liberty Loan, first, by the acquisition of certificates of indebtedness, and second, by qualifying under the act so as to be in a position to make payment by credit."

NEW YORK SPEEDS UP ITS WORK FOR LOAN

Subscription List Grows Hourly—Bank of Commerce Takes $10,000,000 of the Bonds.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan came in faster and in larger volume yesterday than on any previous day since Secretary McAdoo announced the terms of the $2,000,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent. bonds. The general committee of bankers and officers of various institutions reported that the public was beginning to respond to the solicitation of subscriptions, and that applications were being received every hour.

The largest single subscription announced was that of the National Bank of Commerce, which is taking $10,000,000 for itself, besides a large block for its customers. The Prudential Insurance Company doubled its initial subscription of $2,500,000, and the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company filed subscriptions for $2,500,000 each.

The Metropolitan Trust Company signified its intention to take at least $2,500,000 of the bonds, of which $1,000,000 is for itself. Tiffany & Co., the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, W. J. Wollman & Co., W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank, and the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati each subscribed for $1,000,000.

Some of the other subscriptions announced yesterday were the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, $700,000; Greene-Cananea Copper Company, $500,000; Montana Power Company, $500,000; the State of California, $500,000; Massachusetts Gas Company, $250,000; New England Manufacturing Company, $250,000; Famous Players-Lasky Company, $100,000, and the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, $100,000.

Carry Bonds for Employes.

The firm of W. R. Grace & Co. has also subscribed for $1,000,000, and has notified its 550 employes that it will carry the bonds for them, payment to be made in semi-monthly installments.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that the Liberty bonds had been offered to employes.

"We shall advance to our men and women who wish to invest an amount equal to 25 per cent. of their annual salary and allow twenty installments to pay us for the bonds," he said. "It is desirable to have as many persons as possible hold these bonds. Not only would the Government thus be furnished with operating capital for the war, but the effect upon the nation would be salutary. Those who hold Government war bonds, in large or in small sums, realize their proprietorship in the Government and in the war. It becomes in a personal way their war when they invest in it. A co-ordinative attitude will spring up when bonds are held by the general public, for we become conscious members of this democracy when we aid it in a material way."

The National Association of Life Underwriters is preparing to inaugurate a whirlwind campaign for the Liberty Loan on Tuesday, June 5, when it is expected that 125,000 of its members will go out to sell the bonds to their insurance customers. It is figured that each man can make 100 calls a day, and that if they all make that many, 12,500,000 individuals will be approached on a single day. Arrangements have been made for holding a meeting of insurance men on May 29 at the Century Theatre, at which time "selling arguments," &c., will be outlined to the canvassers. Addresses will be made by Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life; Major Gordon, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank.

The Publicity Committee of the General Liberty Loan Committee made public yesterday a statement by L. H. Rouse, President of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York. Mr. Rouse says:

Texas to do Its Share.

"Trade unionists should support this cause more than any other class, because they know what a fight for human rights means—and this war is nothing else but a fight for human rights. Buy a bond."

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the following committee on Liberty Loan advertising: Edwin Bird Wilson, Chairman; E. T. Tomlinson, Jr., Russell Law, Frank Rascovar, and Ernest Mayglothing.

Henry D. Lindsley, until recently Mayor of Dallas, Texas, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, visited the Liberty Loan headquarters yesterday and announced that Texas would do its share in financing the war.

"Texas was never in better financial condition in all of her history," he said. "The banks were never so strong as they are today. And the people of Texas, from the highest to the lowest, are solidly behind the Administration in the war. We are going to have a splendid cotton crop and we are going to get big prices for it. So my prediction of the success of the Liberty Loan in Texas is based on those two solid reasons—we have the money and we are for the war.

"Besides, the Wilson Administration is extremely popular in Texas for sentimental reasons. Secretary McAdoo is admired and respected by the whole State; Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory are Texas men, and Secretary Houston used to be a Texas man. Texans also feel that the Government respected our position in the Union by placing both a Federal Reserve and a Federal Farm Loan Bank in our State."

The Liberty Loan Committee is engaged in the preparation of a Liberty Loan Campaign Book, copies of which will be distributed throughout the country. Its chief purpose will be to provide speakers with data concerning the War Loan.

The Erie Railroad Company announced yesterday a plan whereby its 40,000 employes will be enabled to purchase the Liberty bonds by monthly payments covering a period of thirteen months. President Underwood in a statement said:

"It should be, and I hope is, the desire of Erie employes to do what they can at this time for the defense of our country by helping to strike a blow in the battle for its rights.

"The bonds are recommended to you as an investment for two reasons. First, their utter stability. They are as good as gold; that fact cannot be upset. Second, they are free from taxes of all kinds except estate or inheritance tax, and, while the interest may be less in gross amount than that on a bank deposit, a mortgage, or a note, in the end they are a better-paying investment, owing to their freedom from taxation.

"Taking these facts into consideration, it is hoped you will invest in them to the fullest extent possible."

The New York State Women's Suffrage Party announced yesterday the receipt of the following subscriptions: Susan F. Colgate, $250,000; James C. Colgate, for his mother, Mrs. James B. Colgate, $150,000, and Mrs. Hope Colgate, $10,000.

The Liberty Loan Sub-committee, representing New York Stock Exchange houses, held a meeting yesterday, which was addressed by John W. Prentiss, the Chairman; Mortimer L. Schiff, Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and A. M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co.

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN TO SELL LIBERTY BONDS

$5, $10, and $20 Certificates, Merchants Believe, Would Induce Small Purchasers to Invest.

The issuance of Liberty Loan bond certificates in denominations of $5, $10 and $20 may be suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury by the New York Retail Merchants' Liberty Loan Committee, through the Bankers' Liberty Loan Committee. Louis Stewart of James B. McCreery & Co., Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, said yesterday that such a system would materially assist the project of the department stores to sell bonds to their patrons and employes. The purchase of an official certificate for $5 or $10 would probably appeal more strongly to the average patron of a department store than simply depositing an amount on account and keeping on making deposits until the total would purchase a bond, which would then be turned over. Mr. Stewart said that not only would small interest bearing certificates have a psychological appeal, but that the general use of them would appeal to small investors.

"We are going to start in Monday selling bonds," said Mr. Stewart. "The bond salesmen have been mobilized and an expert will be placed in each store. We are going ahead with the presumption that the smallest bond will be $50. As the work goes along, we will doubtless receive and make many suggestions for helping the project."

It was pointed out by Mr. Stewart that a person buying a certificate would have an incentive to purchase enough to get a bond because the certificates themselves would bear no interest while the bonds would bear 3½ per cent. A plan that has been placed before the stores for reaching the person with small available capital is the sale of Thrift bonds in denomination of $10, bearing 3 per cent. interest, five of which would be convertible into a $50 Liberty Loan bond. Mr. Stewart pointed out that one of the drawbacks to this would be that a man might buy $30 worth of Liberty bonds and stop receiving 3 per cent., while the purchase of certificates would induce him to get a whole bond.

Lauren Carroll, Secretary of the Merchants' Committee, received yesterday at its headquarters in the McCreery Building a number of applications for bond salesmen from stores that wish to start the bond sales at once. The men will be furnished Monday morning. Mr. Stewart is completing the personnel of the committee and also of an executive committee, the membership of both of which will be announced in a few days.

Daniel De Wolf Wever of the law firm of Marsh & Wever, has addressed a letter to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, suggesting that the Government issue Liberty loan stamps in denominations of $1, which could be sold not only through Post Offices, but through department stores and employers of labor. Mr. Wever recommends that a person who has collected fifty stamps should have the privilege of exchanging them for a $50 bond.

CHURCH AID FOR LIBERTY LOAN

New York Federation Proposes Sunday, June 3, as Loan Day.

The New York Federation of Churches has inaugurated a nation-wide movement to induce churches of all creeds to designate June 3 as Liberty Loan Sunday, when clergymen of all sects will be expected to exhort their parishioners to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

Walter Laidlaw, the Executive Secretary of the federation, sent out a letter yesterday which reads in part as follows:

"The national Liberty Loan, whose flotation is now under way, is directly religious in some of its immediate uses. From it already our nation is supplying money hitherto given by Great Britain and France to take care of children and aged in the devastated Belgium and the occupied departments of France. From it England, France, and Italy have already received loans to enable them to continue their warfare, and from it our own nation will be armed to extend the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to others.

"We therefore venture to request that your church, as a work both of patriotism and religion, assist in the securing of subscriptions to the bonds, particularly the $50 issue. We suggest that a notice be printed in your bulletin, and that you place in the care of the President of your Men's Club, or some other appropriate organization, a campaign for subscriptions among your members. 'A Liberty Bond in every family' might be a good goal. Your members who can not go to the front can fight behind the lines by thus backing our army and its allies. Liberty Bonds, as gifts to your church, might be taken by some."

Prominent members of the Catholic faith met yesterday for luncheon at the Bankers' Club and discussed plans for furthering loan subscriptions. A. L. Hoffman represented the Liberty Loan Committee, and among the guests were ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, James Byrne, Adrian Iselin, Joseph P. Grace, John D. Crimmins, John G. Agar, and William D. Guthrie.

MORE TREASURY BILLS.

Issue of $200,000,000 at 3 1-4 Per Cent. Is Authorized.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A third offering of Treasury short term certificates of indebtedness has been authorized. The new block of certificates will be issued up to $200,000,000, will mature on July 30, and bear interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent., an increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. over the last issue.

The issue will be placed, it is understood, through the Federal Reserve banks as were the two previous issues. The certificates will be convertible into Liberty Loan bonds upon maturity. Today's offering brings the total of certificates issued and authorized up to approximately $700,000,000.

R. H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, sent letters yesterday to banks in this district soliciting subscriptions to the new issue of $200,000,000 of Treasury certificates. The certificates will be dated May 25, on which date payment is to be made, and they will mature on July 30. Banks are requested to advise the Reserve Bank before 3 P. M. on May 23 as to the amount for which they desire to subscribe.

The certificates will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000, and will be accepted in payment for Liberty Loan bonds.

Yesterday's offering of short-term notes is the fourth to be made. The first, of $50,000,000, was issued at 2 per cent., and taken entirely by the Federal Reserve Banks. The second was for $250,000,000 at 3 per cent., but Secretary McAdoo sold an amount in excess of that offered, namely, about $256,000,000, and the third was for $200,000,000, which also was put out at 3 per cent. Of the last two offerings the banks in the New York Federal Reserve District took a little more than 8 per cent. of the entire issue. The new issue was fixed at 3¼ per cent., with the view of getting banks in the South and West to subscribe.

Deputy Governor Treman in his letter to banks said:

"The Secretary of the Treasury strongly recommends that these certificates be widely distributed, and to that end has established a rate of 3¼ per cent., with the particular purpose in view of encouraging the sale of these certificates to investors and smaller banks, even in those districts where higher money rates usually prevail, and thus bring about a gradual general preparation throughout the country for a convenient method of anticipating the payments for the Liberty Loan."

APPEALS TO BANKERS.

Vanderlip Urges Buffalo to Support the Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, told Buffalo bank Presidents at a luncheon here today that "either the Liberty Bond now or future bond issues to pay war indemnity is the alternative squarely confronting the American people." Mr. Vanderlip said that the New York Federal Reserve District must take approximately $1,000,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 loan, and he said that Buffalo should subscribe for at least one-third of New York's share of the issue. Mr. Vanderlip emphasized the need of an awakening of the people to the gravity of the situation.

"Even the banks," he said, "have not fully awakened. To float this loan successfully men must be prepared to pledge amounts of money equal not only to their savings in hand, but all they expect to save for the next year or two. I am going to shock some of my banking friends by the expansion of loans I shall advocate."

Public meetings to stir interest in the Liberty Loan and the establishing of booths along the streets to give information concerning it were urged by Mr. Vanderlip, who said that to be a success the loan must be participated in by thousands of men and women not ordinarily investors in bonds or other securities.

McADOO IS ENCOURAGED.

But Says Mere Optimism Won't Float the Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Before leaving for Milwaukee today to carry on the campaign for subscriptions to the Liberty Bond issue, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo said:

"The attitude of the bankers and business men of Chicago has been most encouraging, but it must be remembered that we cannot put over this loan by mere optimism. The American people must wake up to the necessity of buying bonds.

"The whole success of the loan rests not on the bankers, but on the people. By buying war bonds they serve notice on the enemies of our country that they are wholeheartedly supporting the war policy of their Government. Every man and woman who buys a $50 bond is performing a service."

Secretary McAdoo said that when his daughter Nona was married a few days ago he made her a wedding gift of a Liberty bond.

URGE WOMEN TO AID LOAN.

Mrs. McAdoo to Direct National Committee's Work.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Plans for completing the organization of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, which is planned to give the women of America an opportunity for patriotic service in aiding in the sale and distribution of the securities, were announced here today.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo will act as Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Antoinette L. Funk of Chicago as Vice-Chairman. Other officers and sub-committees will be named later. The committee issued an appeal to the women of the country today which, in part, was as follows:

"Women cannot fight. The object of this committee is to urge upon women the importance of seizing the opportunity to help equip and maintain our army and navy, and to offer substantial aid to our allies. The women of Europe are exhausted. The women of the United States, by self-denial and devotion, must prove themselves worthy to share this honorable service of upholding those ideals of democracy for which men are giving up their lives.

"The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee will ask for the co-operation of the Woman's Committee for National Defense."

The plan is to organize the women of the country by States. Hundreds of speakers will tour the country this Summer in behalf of the movement. The Executive Committee of the organization will form an advisory committee of heads of every national organization in which women hold membership.

The largest subscription to the bonds announced here today was $1,000,000 by the Standard Trust and Savings Bank.

WICKERSHAM'S PLEA FOR LOAN

Urges Members of the Maritime Exchange to Buy Bonds.

George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney General of the United States, delivered a speech on the Liberty Loan yesterday before a gathering of shipping men at the Maritime Exchange. He impressed upon them that unless the great British fleet in the North Sea was kept in supplies sufficient to hold the German sea hordes bottled up, the war would be brought to our doors. The United States' greatest help at this hour, he declared, was that in giving money to the Allies. This could be done only through general participation and co-operation in the Liberty Loan.

Mr. Wickersham pointed out that Great Britain had thus far spent $21,000,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Her financial needs, he said, should be speedily attended to. He said:

"All that is necessary, I know, to the American mind, is to understand the need. There has been a good deal of confused talk, but I speak with the authority of the officers of the Government who have been proclaiming the fact the last few days to the land, that the Government needs this money and urgently.

"Let every man of you buy one of these bonds, and two of them, and ten of them, and more, and let that be your ribbon on the Legion of Honor.

"You gentlemen whose interests lie in the sea should be very greatly interested in this loan. The only victory possible for America lies in the assurance of safety for our ships on the high seas."

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ACTORS FUND FAIR
With Its Brilliant Array of Features and Interesting Events & Novelties.
A DAZZLING DELIGHTFUL EXPOSITION
TO-NIGHT RECEPTION TO BILLY SUNDAY
MOVING PICTURE REHEARSALS
(Scenes enacted before the camera.)
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SEE THE FRIARS FROLICS
Constant Performances in Their Cafe.
Army & Navy Tea Room & Dancing (25c.) Auspices 60 Club—4 to 6 & 10 to 1 A. M.
STARS OF THE STAGE AND SCREEN
And Bargains in Gowns, Hats, Groceries, Toilet Articles, Books, Automobiles, etc., at endless and pleasing variety.

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SUNDAY EVENING, 8:15. SEATS TO-DAY.
YEAR'S BEST BENEFIT
ALL THE STAGE STARS
Patriotic League
U. S. MARINE CORPS
Grand Parade Sunday, 7:30 P. M., from Central Park, via 5th Ave., to Hippodrome.
Lack of space prohibits using the complete list of celebrated stars and distinguished features. Details of monster bill at box office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., May 22, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
Conducted by OSSIP
GABRILOWITSCH
SOLOISTS: Wassily Besekirsky, Violinist. GEORGE HARRIS, Jr., Tenor.
Benefit Russian Siberian Exiles.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Standard Thea., B'way & 90th St., Sun. Eve., 8:30.
Orchestral Society — Seats 25 cts. to $1 at Box Office.
"Pop." Concert with Soloists. Max Jacobs, Conductor.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
VIRGINIA PEARSON in "Royal Romance."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15
John R. Gordon & Co., Fox & Ash Sents
Cross, Van & Carrie Avery, Schwartz & Clifford, and 5 others. Reserved $1, $5, 50.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3333.
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. A. Phillips's Musical HR
ADOLF PHILIPP & EVA TANGUAY.
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P. B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. EVA TANGUAY, Evan Burrows Fontaine, W. J. Reilly, U. S. N., Dooley & Sales, others. and LOUISE DRESSER

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Coney's Fun Factory Now Open

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LUNA Novelties—Sensations OPENS TONIGHT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
MAIDS OF AMERICA.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
GABRILOWITSCH—BROWN OSSIP and EDDIE
RUSSIAN BALAIKA
Russian Concert.
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Sunday, May 20, 2:30 P. M.

81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81st ST. Phone 2960 Schuyler.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM. "FAIR-BANKS" SHOWN AT END OF PERFCE.
THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In a Story Full of Laughs and Surprises.
"IN AGAIN—OUT AGAIN"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
TO-DAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

LOIS WEBER'S & PHILLIP SMALLEY'S
SMASHING PHOTO DRAMA
The Hand that Rocks THE CRADLE
TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41st ST. Mgt. Stanley V. Mastbaum

CRITERION TWICE DAILY
B'way & 44th St. Inc. Sunday, 2:30-8:30
CHRISTUS
TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
500 GOOD SEATS, MATINEES, 25c, 50c
500 GOOD SEATS, EVENINGS, 50c to $1

STRAND MARY PICKFORD "Romance of the Redwoods" D. Henry Story, Orch. & Soloists
RIALTO MARGARET ILLINGTON in "Sacrifice." A Paramount Picture. Rialto Chorus & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever NOW OPEN New Sensational Galops.

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BROADWAY and FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up
THE Orange Grove
A NOVEL FEATURE
Dancing Afternoon and Evening

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY, 50c TO $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
The verdict of every one—man, woman and child: "JUST WONDERFUL."
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Winter Garden and Other Broadway Stars.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
½ Rates to Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.

44th St. THEATRE, Near B'way. Evs. 8:15.
LAST 2 TIMES Last Matinee Today, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

ASTOR THEA. B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today&Wed. (Pop.), 2:20.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

NORA BAYES
and her DAMPHOOL Company of 40
IT'S A FAD. SMARTEST AND MOST UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK.
39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Every Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. By Eugene Walter.
Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15. THE KNIFE
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Mat. To-day!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th St.

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Today & Thur 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
OH, BOY!
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45
Mats. Today&Thurs. 2:30.
MARY SHAW in ISSEN'S GHOSTS.
ENGAGEMENT AGAIN EXTENDED TO MAY 26TH TO MEET DEMAND.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
"Better Than 'Peg o' My Heart.'"—Eve. Sun.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by and with
The Brat
MAUDE FULTON

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30.
Matinee Today, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25.
Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mat. Today 25-75c. Margaret Anglin in "Green Stockings"
Next Week—"Johnny Get Your Gun."

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St.
Continuous, 2:30 to 11.
GERALDINE FARRAR as JOAN THE WOMAN
25c 50c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Today, 2:15.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER SUCCESS
ZIEGFELD NEW 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 Last Mat. Today, 2:15. TIMES
Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEANAM, MATHILDE COTTRELL, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."
NEXT ATTRACTION—Sunday Eve., May 27th. WILLIAM COLLIER and THOS. A. BROWN'S "The Submarine Eye."
EMPIRE B'way. & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
"An appeal to every heart."—Times.
3 NEW Plays by J. M. Barrie | The New Word, Old Friends & The Old Lady Shows Her Medals.
LYCEUM West 45 St. Last 2 Performances
OPERA COMIQUE IN ENGLISH. MAT. AT 2:30. GOUNOD'S OPERETTA THE MOCK DOCTOR Howard, Richardson, Robeson; Chalmers, Diaz, Hamlin, Hemus.
TO-NIGHT 8:30 MOZART OPERETTA BASTIEN and BASTIENNE THE IMPRESARIO Gates, Macbeth; Bispham, Formes, Reiss.
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. LAST 2 TIMES. Mat. Today
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREATEST COMEDY.
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE Broadway & 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, 8:30—SEATS NOW and Twice Daily thereafter, 2:30 & 8:30
JULIUS STEGER Presents
EVELYN NESBIT and Her Son Russell Thaw in a Photo-Drama from Life, "REDEMPTION"
Prices: Mats. 25c & 50c—Nights, 25c to $1
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GREAT COMEDY WITH A GREAT CAST.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD COCOANUT GROVE CENTURY ROOF. B'way, 62d. NIGHTLY AT 11:30 DANCING AT 10:30
COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
A Drama of Dreams and Love
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917.

AT LAST, WE BEGIN.

The end crowns the work. The Army bill with the President's signature affixed last night becomes a law. A division of troops from the regular army under the tried General PERSHING is ordered to France. The President has proclaimed the day for those who are to be the first American army assembled under the selective draft system to enroll for service. The uncertainty over the Roosevelt volunteer plan has been removed by the President's statement that such a force cannot properly be employed at present. The needful funds have been appropriated, and the formation of a great war army can begin. Orders have gone forth for the increase of the National Guard in all the States to the authorized strength; the regular army is in process of extension. The War Department's plans have been completed.

There have been vexatious delays, and both the Administration and Congress have been subjected to criticism which has seemed justifiable, but may not always have been deserved. In a democracy conflicting opinions must be heeded, there must be compromises in all great undertakings. The army law as it stands is a compromise, but it will be effective. It authorizes the mustering in and training of any number of men circumstances may compel us to put in action, it adopts unreservedly the principle of universal service, it disposes of the slacker and his hired substitute, it will enable us to do our share in ending the war, in preserving the rights of man.

Lord DERBY, the British War Secretary, in an interview reported in cable dispatches yesterday, said that America has a big part to play in this struggle, and that he hoped she would strike hard and quickly. We shall strike hard, there is no doubt of that. We shall strike as quickly as is consistent with reason and possibility. Our soldiers must be trained sufficiently to prepare them for the additional training they must receive when they arrive in France. They must be thoroughly equipped, they must be armed and supplied. Our allies cannot feed them, or clothe or arm them.

We are doing our share daily to keep up the munitions and food supplies of our allies. We cannot stop that essential work to prepare our own soldiers more rapidly. Uniforms, harness, tools, food supplies, tents, medical and surgical supplies, airplanes, and ammunition for our army are being manufactured. The regular army and the National Guard must both be equipped, as well as the first increment of drafted men. Lord DERBY says we must throw our full weight in the contest before the war can be ended. We are doing all in our power to develop our full weight. Meanwhile, we are sending warships abroad, and that part of our service can be quickly extended. In addition to General PERSHING's force, we are preparing to send to France an army of engineers, aviators, and medical units. Doubtless American officers will cross the ocean to get training which will serve to expedite the training of our troops when they arrive. The division of regulars, carrying the flag to the front, will cheer our allies, but we can take no large part in the operations on land until we have troops who have had at least three months of intensive training, and most of our regulars and seasoned guardsmen will be needed here to help in that training.

On June 5 the registration for the draft will be made, and 1,000,000 men for the first and second increments of the reserve army should soon be selected. It is sincerely to be hoped that the War Department will be enabled to get this work completed and begin operations before September, the time now fixed by Secretary BAKER. The provision of the needed supplies can surely be hastened sufficiently to accomplish that. Much stress has been laid on the moral effect in Germany of our actual entrance in the war. Well, we have entered. We are doing something worth doing besides financing and feeding our allies, and Germans know by this time that we are going to do more, that we are going to use all our energies, all our resources, all our man power to crush the Kaiser's wicked assault on civilization. The moral effect of our entrance, however, would be appreciably lessened if we attempted to help our allies on the war front with untrained and ill-equipped troops.

England expects us to do better than she did at the start. Perhaps we shall do better, but our modest desire is to do at least as well, and to justify that desire we must get ready first. In that process, though there must be thoroughness at every stage, we must never let surmountable obstacles delay us. There is no lack of money or of men, there is no lack of enthusiasm. There is no lack of ability to plan and to accomplish if the ability is recognized and properly employed. The American people expect that there will be no further delays due to bureaucratic obstinacy or lack of intelligent initiative. The mood of the nation today, however, will be congratulatory. We have begun. We are done, for the time being, with debating about what we are to do and how we are to do it. The Government has legal authority to go ahead, and has started.

SAVINGS AND THE LIBERTY LOAN.

It was announced yesterday that the Seamen's Bank for Savings had taken a million dollars of the Liberty bonds. It is an example worthy of emulation and of mention for the sake of inspiring imitation. Every depositor in a savings bank will be glad to hear of such action and will feel greater confidence in the assets behind his deposits. The Liberty bonds are exchangeable for later issues at any higher rate, and the rate is sure to be raised as the borrowings increase. The borrowings are as sure to end as they are to increase, and when that time comes the bonds can no longer be had at par. Those who may have to pay a premium for their Government bonds will have only themselves to blame. Until then those who subscribe to the bonds for reasons of patriotism would increase their service to the country if they would pass the bonds on to those who otherwise would not take them.

The savings banks have exceptional fitness and opportunity for doing this. They are in daily contact with the savings class, and savings are the very best source of funds for this loan. Wages were never more secure than now. Millions of workers could and would engage to deliver their wage savings in installments on account of a bond to be delivered to them when paid for, and meanwhile to be held for their account. They are less likely to pay down the minimum $50 in a lump sum. There are 11,000,000 savings bank depositors, all unaccustomed to investment in Government bonds. In that respect we are the most untutored of leading nations. Yet we are capable of being instructed, as is shown by the success of the postal savings banks at a lower rate of interest than is obtainable from either the savings banks or the Liberty bonds.

It is possible to invest in Liberty bonds indirectly through the savings institutions on the installment plan. The habit of thrift would be worth more to the pupil in the operation than the yield on the bonds. The profit to the bank is obvious. During the payment of the installments on the bonds there would be such opportunity of establishing relations with thrifty wage earners that the recruits to the depositors' ranks would be numerous. To both the banks and the depositors the by-product of business relations during the installment stage would rival the more direct attractions of the loan itself. The savings banks reach a class of loan investors which can be reached in no other way. They know their habits of acting and thinking and are equipped for dealing with them. It is excellent for the savings banks to subscribe to the loan. It would be a greater service if they would teach their clients to be investors themselves and would put banking facilities at their disposal.

DIVIDERS OF THE SPOIL.

Bavaria was getting restless. Bavaria had to be bribed. "Let us divide Alsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia," said the Chancellor, in effect. So Bavaria is content to stick to the war and the Chancellor. The Chancellor snaps his fingers at Right and Left in the Reichstag. States like Saxony, which have to be virtuous without hope of compensation, are furious. The story of the division, satisfying the Centrists, strongest in Bavaria, published by the Berliner Post, is kept out of most of the other newspapers by the censors. A bargain by which only two of the States of the Empire profit must stir jealousy among the brethren not sharing the swag.

Beautiful is the calmness of the proceeding, this partition and annexation of the Reichsland without consultation of its inhabitants, without consultation even of either organ of imperial legislation, the Federal Council or the Imperial Diet. The performance is in the spirit of METTERNICH and the Congress of Vienna. As that collection of hunker Kings, Princes, Emperors—though the Czar ALEXANDER was a liberal then—diplomatists and statesmen joined Belgium to Holland, handed Norway over to Sweden, disappointed the German Nationalists, and left Italy "a geographical expression"; as that Congress scorned the principle and the demands of nationality and consulted only the purposes of the Powers, so Bavaria and Prussia cast lots, as it were, for Alsace and Lorraine.

In 1912 the Kaiser, maddened by the continuing, the increased, anti-German movement in Alsace-Lorraine, though the blessed boon of a Constitution had been bestowed the year before upon the ungrateful provinces, blustered memorably at the Mayor of Strasburg:

> I will break your Constitution into fragments and incorporate you as a province of Prussia.

A confession, as a Social Democrat in the Reichstag said with acrid irony, that annexation to Prussia is the hardest punishment that can fall to a people, the equivalent of "imprisonment for life with hard labor." That is, the punishment arranged for Lorraine. The fate of the Alsatians, unless the good-natured, easy Bavarians have been too Prussianized, wouldn't be as hard. Indeed, had Bavaria or Baden or Württemberg had charge of the two provinces since 1870 their feeling might have been different.

In 1872 they had to become German subjects or leave their homes. The French say that more than 200,000 of them emigrated to France in September of that year, the last month of choice. Those that remained accepted of necessity. Prosperity came. If they had been treated fairly and decently, if the Prussians knew how so to treat people, there would have been no trouble. We know the long, brutal history. Zabern is only a little more than three years away. "Alsace-Lorraine is the enemy's country," said VON JAGOW, the Berlin Police President. That is a sufficient summary of forty years of Prussian rule in Alsace-Lorraine. Historically, there never was any justification for the annexation of Alsace or Lorraine. French culture prevailed in both. The breath of the French Revolution passed over them. They never could be Prussian. Strategic reasons, economic reasons, the desire to dismember France, prevailed. If origin or dialect be appealed to, there is more justification for the annexation to Germany of the German-speaking Swiss cantons.

A little more than forty-six years ago the Alsace-Lorraine Delegate to the French National Assembly at Bordeaux bade farewell to it:

> Handed over, in contempt of all justice and by an execrable abuse of power, to the domination of a foreign sovereign, we declare once more null and void the agreement which disposes of us without our consent. Your brothers of Alsace-Lorraine, separated in this manner from the common family, will preserve, though absent from the fireside, a faithful affection for France until the day comes when we shall return once more to our places in our home.

The Alsace-Lorraine Committee of Paris has just declared that Alsatians and Lorrainers will insist, as the French Government did at the beginning of the war, as M. VIVIANI insisted in the United States, on "the return, pure and simple, of Alsace-Lorraine to France." Doubtless this language seems insolent to Bavaria and Prussia, the partitioners. Partition is a business at which the latter is an old hand.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

"We are now," said SIR EDWARD CARSON, speaking of the British and American navies, at the luncheon to the officers of Admiral SIMS's squadron, "from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Of all the fraudulent phrases invented by Germany to gloze the truth, "the freedom of the seas" was the most audacious. Charged with a militarism which endangered and finally assailed the world, she retorted that England was guilty of "navalism." Charged with a desperate attack on the freedom of the nations, she retorted with an appeal for "the freedom of the seas." Uncritical minds accepted that glittering phrase without asking in what way the freedom of the seas was endangered by England, or wherein lay the menace of "navalism."

What it meant was that England had the largest navy in the world, as Germany had the greatest army. But the German Army was built and finally used for purposes of aggression, while the British Navy was purely defensive. Great Britain being an island and without land defenses against invasion by an army, she built a great navy. But that navy has never been used for purposes of aggression on her neighbors. She is called the mistress of the seas, but she has left the seas of which she is mistress free to all. In time of peace any ship of any nation can traverse all the seas of which Great Britain is called the mistress as freely as any British ship, and transact the same kind of business as her ships. Great Britain has kept the seas open and free.

But Germany has struck at the freedom of the seas. Germany has ruled off deadlines on the seas and warned friends and foes alike that they cross those dead lines on peril of assassination. She has taken her stand behind a hedge, gun in hand, and when peaceful pedestrians passed up that road she has shot them in the back; her object in doing it is to notify other pedestrians that they must not travel on that road. Between shots she has called on the world to bear witness to the nobleness of her struggle to maintain the freedom of the road. Freedom from what? The road was free to all before she slipped behind the hedge. Freedom from the police! The American police have joined the British police. Japanese policemen have arrived as well. That road will be cleared, and it will be kept clear. The assassin will be routed out from behind the hedge, and the road will become again what it always was as long as the British patrolled the ocean routes, a peaceful highway where a man with things to sell can take his goods to market without having to carry a gun.

CLASS TAXATION.

Congress and Wall Street are engaged in instructing each other, perhaps with mutual benefit, and certainly with edification to the detached observer. Wall Street thinks itself very wise with its saying that the mills do not grind with the water which has passed the wheel. But Congress comes back with its retroactive taxes, taking in this year 1917 taxes on the incomes which passed the 1916 tax collector. The House voted yesterday 123 to 54 to do what Wall Street declares cannot be done. Thus far Congress has the better of Wall Street, but Congresses only propose, while the courts dispose.

Congress's pursuit of the plutocrats is shown also in the increase of the supertaxes. Wall Street's retort is that, if the plutocrats have to pay these taxes, they are deductible from the tax payable, and it easily may happen that the deductions through the extra taxes may be larger than the additions. If the deductions through the additions should put the taxpayer in a lower class of income taxpayers, he might bless the hand which sought to smite and bestowed a benefit unawares.

If Congress merely sought to raise the greatest amount of revenue with least discomfort to the taxpayers, its efforts would be more successful. But it often tries to use the tax tool as much for indirect as for direct results. It cannot both slay King Barleycorn and take taxes from him. It cannot both forbid excess profits and raise revenue from them. It cannot both levy taxes so as to spare the pacifists and punish the rich, and also raise taxes in the best or justest manner.

LABOR FOR THE FARMS.

Elaborate plans for making a survey of the nation's farms and enrolling all men, old and young, available for service on them were completed a month ago by the Department of Agriculture, which sought in this way to overcome the shortage of 2,000,000 farm workers. Secretary HOUSTON now says that the department's agents will begin the enrollment in the first week of June. Lack of appropriations and of authority, which will be granted by bills now pending, may have caused some delay. There is to be an agent in each county. These men, in cooperation with State officers, will ascertain the labor needs of the farmers, enroll those willing to work, and be empowered to shift local surpluses of workmen to places where the supply is insufficient. The project was and is a very good one, but the survey and census will not be finished in time to be effective for the first part of the planting season. Even if farmers are assured that they will have help for the harvest, a labor shortage in seeding time prevents the use of as much land as should be cultivated.

They need the hired men now. Such assistance as they have had has been given by local governments and associations. In several States there have been successful efforts to supply farm labor. For example, in Maryland a little army of enlisted men has been at work for some time. In New Jersey the executive departments began more than a month ago to ascertain where laborers were needed and to enlist those who would serve. Many workers were found and placed where they could assist in enlarging the food supply. Some were temporarily released by manufacturers. By State and county officers, agricultural societies, and associations of citizens something, but not enough, has been done without waiting for the national plans to be made effective. It is not too late for more local work of this kind. There should be an agricultural labor committee in every county that has farms. The national working force will be more useful for harvesting than for planting. But only by giving the farmer help now can the acreage from which crops will be taken be made as large as it ought to be. The season will not wait.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Can Be Wilson if He Likes.

There is little profit in complaining about the way in which discretionary powers are exercised by those to whom such powers have been explicitly intrusted by law. Criticism can effect nothing in such cases, unless something worse than unwisdom or lack of judgment can be proved, and only a difference of opinion can be expressed. Even to do that much, however, gives a certain consolation, and without the privilege thus to free one's mind life would lose one of its not too many charms.

It is for this reason that comment can be made on the refusal of Justice OTTAWAY, sitting in the Bronx, to permit one AUGUST JOHN W. FEINGOLD to change his name to Wilson. In so doing the Justice used the practically unlimited discretion that he has under the law in dealing with such applications, and if he had not told why he refused to let Mr. FEINGOLD become Mr. Wilson it could have been assumed—indeed it would have been necessary to assume—that the refusal was warranted by information which the Justice possessed and the rest of us do not. But he chose to explain his action by declaring that the President's name should not have been selected, and the inadequacy of the explanation leaves the action open to attack.

For it is not true that the selection of the President's name was any more objectionable—or any less innocent—than would have been the selection of any other name to which Mr. FEINGOLD had taken a fancy. "Wilson" is not the property or possession of the President, except as it is that of not a few thousand other people in this and several other countries, and for it to be borne by one more man would have inflicted on the President no injury whatever. When President WILSON thought his own name would be improved or made more convenient by dropping the "Thomas" which once preceded the "Woodrow," he exercised an indubitable right and just did it. In the same way, Mr. FEINGOLD is at liberty to call himself Mr. Wilson if he pleases to do so, and while there are certain small advantages in having such a change recorded in court, he can get along quite well without them. He can be sure that the President does not share Justice OTTAWAY's views of Presidential prerogative in this matter.

Take Care to Make Distinction.

It is desirable, just at this time, that there should be a general and clear appreciation of the fact that an "alien enemy" is one thing and an "enemy alien" is quite another. Careless people are using the two terms as if they were interchangeable, but that is not the case.

As regards the persons of German birth who are living in this country—and it is they alone, practically, who come under either designation—the "enemy alien" is to be so described simply because he has not been naturalized, and therefore still owes allegiance to a Government with which the United States is now at war. Whether or not he is also an "alien enemy" depends on the sort of man he is and what he intends to do here. If his purpose is to live quietly, obeying our laws and behaving himself as was the wont of Germans in the same condition in the old days of peace in the world, there will be no reason for anybody to molest him or make him afraid, and nobody will.

There are, however, other possibilities in the case of an "enemy alien"—he may determine to be an "alien enemy" and to carry out the determination by spying and plotting to the real or attempted advantage of his own country and the real or attempted injury of this one. Then his status instantly changes, and he walks daily in peril of imprisonment, or even of death, according to the nature of the offenses committed by him.

It is this possibility that warrants the restrictions as to residence and movement that have been placed by law on "enemy aliens," and though those restrictions constitute annoyances or hardships that in many cases seem, and in not a few cases really are, both unjust and unnecessary, circumstances and experience justify their imposition. But the German who is an "enemy alien" and not an "alien enemy" has only to demonstrate that fact to the satisfaction of the proper military officials, and the restrictions will be relaxed to a reasonable extent in his favor, and so far as he suffers without reason he will deserve and receive sympathy from his neighbors.

The situation is a delicate and difficult one, and the "enemy alien" must do his part to relieve it by scrupulous observance of the law, and by a patient bearing of inconveniences which, after all, are trivial in comparison with the woes which the war started by his own Government has brought on millions of people as innocent and as well-intentioned as himself.

An Unwise Adviser of Teachers.

Mrs. FANNIE FERN ANDREWS of Boston has assumed the task of telling the school teachers of the country, not that they shouldn't teach their pupils to hate Germans, but that they should teach them not to do it. "A cult of hatred," she writes, "has no place in free America, for tolerance is the first principle of democracy."

That sounds well, but, so far as known, no teacher is teaching hatred of Germans in our schools—of Germans as such, that is. The people who do that, if anybody does, are certain Germans in France and Belgium who are committing acts like those described by Mr. PENFIELD, and by certain other Germans who are carrying on a submarine campaign against neutral and other shipping.

And what did Mrs. ANDREWS mean when she used the word "tolerance"? That deeds like these should be passed over in silence and kept from the knowledge of our school children? That would not be in accord with the first or any principle of democracy. History is history, and it is at least as useful to know modern history as that which is ancient.

The school where no mention of the war is allowed is an institution to be condemned, for instead of educating its pupils it keeps them in ignorance of what they ought to know.

The Wisconsin Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You quoted the other day the alliterative resolution introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature: "Whereas war wins woeful waste, Wisconsin, with Woodrow Wilson, will welcome worldwide words, whereby war will willingly wither." This prompts me to submit the following woeful writing: "Wakened workers, with Woodrow Wilson, without willful waste, will win world war without whining, whimpering, weak-kneed wabblers. Willing warriors with worthy weapons will wage wonderful, winning war wholly wresting world's wanton wrongdoers."

W. H. PARRY.

Newark, N. J., May 15, 1917.

IN WAR TIME.

Long years I longed for them—for the young faces,
The golden hearts, that other women hold
Securely in their hands' and hearts' embraces—
I, empty-hearted, with no hand to hold.
But now—but now—surely I am the one
To sleep in peace, knowing she hath no son.

The summoning flag unfurled has stilled the aching
I lived with many years; the drum, the fife,
Bid me be glad that for their pitiless taking
I have no treasure of young golden life.
And yet, and yet—last night I lay awake,
I had no peace, for other women's sake.

The flying flag shows dimly through their weeping,
But in their voices speaks the bugle's voice,
While I, with no young gold for gift or keeping,
Sit by my empty coffers and rejoice. . . .
Not so, not so—tonight I am the one
Who cannot sleep for that she gives no son!

MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER.

SIZE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

President Wilcox Answers the Letter of Henry W. Taft.

New York, May 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unfortunate, I think, that a man of the position and influence of Henry W. Taft should attempt to discredit my criticism of the Lockwood State Educational bill by such a misrepresentation of facts as is contained in the letter published by you this morning. His statement that I have opposed a reduction of the board of forty-six and even advocated a board of sixty-three is absolutely untrue. On the contrary, as every member of the Board of Education knows and as Mr. Taft himself might easily have ascertained, I have been a consistent advocate of a small board for many years past and for the same reasons forcibly expressed by Mr. Taft.

I cannot lose sight of the fact, however, that the administration of our great New York school system has for years been adjusted to the present plan under which, rightly or wrongly, a very large amount of executive work is performed by the thirteen committees of the board, which virtually constitutes small boards within a board for the supervision and direction of the work of their several departments. To suddenly abandon the executive work heretofore performed by these committees and throw it all upon an official staff which is already fully occupied is a dangerous experiment. It would be far safer and wiser to make haste slowly by reducing the board to not less than fifteen members, at least for the present. Such a board could divide itself into a number of small committees of three or five members each, and continue the most important work of the committees, gradually increasing the responsibility and authority of the official staff and confining its attention mainly to larger questions of administrative policy. Under such a board the school system would have an opportunity to adjust itself gradually to such a radical change in administration, whereas a sudden reduction from forty-six to seven members is calculated to create confusion and disorganization throughout the system.

Mr. Taft also criticises my attitude regarding the powers of the City Superintendent. I fully agree that the City Superintendent and the entire official staff should have broad powers and responsibilities, but their authority, I think, should come from the Board of Education and not from the Legislature. I cannot conceive an efficient railroad or banking organization in which the President should derive his authority direct from the stockholders, independent of control by the Board of Directors, but this apparently is the sort of organization which Mr. Taft would recommend for the Department of Education. Both Dr. Finley and Dr. Finegan of the State Educational Department appear to agree with my view that there should be no division of authority. In a recent letter to me Dr. Finegan writes: "It is my judgment that the supreme power and control of a local school system should be the Board of Education. The bill confers upon the Board of Education the power to establish such organization as it desires for the administration of the city school system, with one executive force to carry out the directions and determinations of the Board of Education."

The difference between this official interpretation from Dr. Finegan and the views expressed by Mr. Taft supports my contention that the bill is ambiguous in this respect, and that under its provisions there is a great possibility of a serious conflict of authority between the Board of Education and the City Superintendent of Schools. If it is intended that the City Superintendent should have broad independent power to supervise and direct the professional and business administration of the entire system, free from control by the Board of Education, then I seriously question the wisdom of such a division of authority. On the other hand, if it is intended that the Board of Education shall have supreme control over the administration of the entire school system, it is a mistake, I think, for the Legislature to grant to the City Superintendent broad statutory powers which cannot be materially affected by any by-laws of the Board of Education.

In my opinion, we should have a small Board of Education which should gradually divest itself of the administration of technical and professional matters and give increased authority and responsibility to the official staff, but the board should be large enough to perform its duties without excessive demands upon its members. From a perspective of almost twenty years since he was a member of the Board of Education, Mr. Taft may consider that the legislative duties of a board of seven members would be a pleasant pastime, but most of those who are familiar with the vast amount of work now performed by the various committees of the board, holding nearly four hundred meetings per annum, believe that a board of seven would necessarily demand nearly the entire time of its members. I question very seriously whether it will be possible to find men and women qualified for the task who can give it the amount of time which will be required. I do not know of a single member of the present board who would be ready to accept membership on such a board. I very much fear, therefore, that such a radical reduction must inevitably lead to a paid board, which to my mind would be fraught with grave disadvantages and dangers to our public schools.

If these views are "reactionary," I must plead guilty to that charge. It may not be out of place, however, to recall in this connection the advice of Henry Ward Beecher: "Don't be like a grasshopper, which jumps first and afterward looks round for a place to land." Those who have no responsibility may cheerfully advocate reducing the board to seven or three or one, but those of us who are responsible for the educational welfare of nearly a million children cannot hand over this great trust to our successors without grave concern for the effect of the radical change imposed by the Lockwood bill.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX,
President of the Board of Education.

WHY FLEXNER RESIGNED.

Says His Objects on the School Board Have Been Achieved.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, Assistant Secretary of the Rockefeller General Education Board, denied yesterday that he had resigned from the Board of Education because of criticism of his connection with the Rockefeller interests. He said his objects in going upon the board had been achieved.

"I went into the Board of Education to assist in bringing about two changes—a change of administration and a change to a smaller board. Both of these objects have been accomplished. Furthermore, I am out of the city a great deal and my attendance at the meetings of the city board has been becoming there irregular."

BRITAIN LOOKS TO US FOR TWO MONTHS' FOOD

Baron Devonport Praises Hoover's Plan for Establishing Control of Our Supplies.

LONDON, May 18.—"Great Britain is depending on the United States for food supplies, at least for the next two months, until the harvest," said Baron Devonport in a statement today.

The Food Controller emphasized that Great Britain's reliance was in her cousins across the sea, and he pinned the statement down with the crisp remark that "America is our sheet anchor." He said the largest supplies of grain and other foodstuffs were in Australia, but, owing to the distance, these supplies could not be relied on. A ship could make several voyages to America while making one to Australia.

Great Britain was looking to America, said Baron Devonport, for guidance in the solution of the Allies' food problems, and would be ready to be guided by suggestions from Washington.

Baron Devonport expressed hearty concurrence in the plan of Herbert C. Hoover for establishing control of supplies in the United States and furnishing foodstuffs to the Allies through controlling bodies in the Entente countries. Great Britain was only waiting to hear what action had been taken in the United States before instituting measures here to insure the success of the plan. The belief was expressed by Baron Devenport that this was the only way to make sure of supplies and control prices.

Discussing the much agitated subject of a continuance of beer brewing, Baron Devonport said the matter was entirely out of his department, but that he knew the War Cabinet was seriously considering the problem to determine whether there should be prohibition, Government control, or a continuance of manufacture as at present. He pointed out that there had been no grain malted since he took control of cereals in February, and said the supplies of malt would be exhausted by November.

Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, who was present and participated in the interview, expressed the personal opinion that Great Britain was drifting to governmental control of brewing. He believed the Government would regulate the sale of beer, and allocate it to sections where it was needed by laborers in heavy work, such as mining and munition making.

Mr. Jones declared that the country was responding magnificently to the appeal for voluntary rationing and said that the consumption of breadstuffs and other vital necessities had been reduced so soon that compulsory rationing probably would be avoided.

During the interview a high tribute was paid to Congress in Washington, which, it was said, was carrying out legislation which had taken the British Parliament two and a half years to pass.

While the interview was in progress an order was issued by the Food Ministry reducing the amount of sugar allowed to confectioners to 25 per cent. of the amount used in 1915. The amount previously had been reduced to 40 per cent.

PLOW STARTS IN RICHMOND.

Tractors to Begin Turning Over 375 New Acres in That Borough Today.

Staten Island will begin today to do her bit in the way of cultivation. Lester L. Callan, Chairman of the Richmond Borough Citizens Committee, reported to the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens yesterday that two of the tractors that are to do the plowing and harrowing would arrive today, and that the gang plows would be put to work on the Latourette Farm, where an area of 75 acres is to be planted. Work will also be started on a tract of 125 acres at Clove Road and Little Clove Road, and on a third tract of 100 acres at Huguenot Park. It is intended to cultivate 75 acres at Oakwood, which will make 375 acres of new farmland in the borough. This will be the most extensive farming operation undertaken by the city. More acreage will be under cultivation in Queens, but it has been turned over to farmers and is not being done under the direction of the committee.

In the carrying out of the extensive farm work in Richmond $20,000 has been subscribed by residents, and while the money has been given without qualification the committee holds that the donors have a moral first lien on the crops.

The work is to be done on the Clove Road and Oakwood farms by the Boy Scouts and on the Latourette farm by high-school boys. They will live in camps under welfare officers and agricultural experts.

CONFER ON ESPIONAGE BILL.

Senate and House Representatives Postpone Disputed Points.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Consideration of all disputed matters in the Espionage bill, including the press and mail censorship questions and the export embargo section, was postponed until tomorrow at today's session of the Senate and House conferees. Several unimportant changes to clarify the language of other sections were agreed on, and the conferees believed a complete agreement could be reached in a comparatively short time.

Senate conferees, Senator Overman said, would refuse to include a newspaper censorship provision of any sort. It is believed probable that the House amendments of Representative Gard will be eliminated without much discussion in view of the Administration's abandonment of demand for a censorship provision in the bill.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was in New York yesterday, was asked if the question of censorship was to be revived in Congress.

"I am sure not," he replied. "The Attorney General and President and others of the Administration never intended the measures to operate as the proposed laws indicated. No censorship over free publication of the truth can ever prevail in America. Such is against the theory of our Republic. The suppression of the facts during a war invites the publication of falsehood, incites fear based on imagination, and gives heart aches to mothers and fathers, who assume that what they can learn nothing about their children. This terror, born of ignorance, would have frightened every parent and wife everywhere and, in the panic of that universal sensation of distress and tears, would have prevented enlistment and defeated contribution of taxes and money for the defense of the nation.

"Our country can afford to trust the papers not to do anything to injure their own country—the success of which is the only guarantee of the lives and property of their owners."

ART NOTES.

At the American Art Galleries is a collection of early English and American furniture and objects of art selected by Thomas B. Clarke for the Suffolk Hunt Clubhouse and for a private cottage at Easthampton. Windsor chairs line one of the upper galleries, double tier and three tier, arch back, comb back, slat back, spindle back, writing chairs, rocking chairs, side chairs, arm chairs, baby chairs, and with the chairs are high boys and low boys, card tables, mirrors, candle stands, sewing tables, clocks, and dressers in sufficient quantity to furnish several Colonial dwellings. For the walls are patriotic lithographs and color prints of the Father of His Country in Continental uniform, his Mount Vernon home, his well-cared-for family, &c. The English section also is very interesting, with refectory benches, oak chests, a splendid old seventeenth century trencher table irreverently carved with nineteenth century names and dates, oak cabinets and desks, and a little good metal work. The Spanish and Italian sections are less interesting, but there is a good collection of Hispano-Moresque and Rhodian wares, and some remarkably fine Spanish braseros adapted to a new use by having been sunk in a round porch table to be filled with flowers or with ice. The sale begins May 22, and lasts to May 24, inclusive.

URGES FOOD LAWS TO AVERT A CRISIS

Assistant Attorney General Tells House Committee Serious Crisis Is Approaching.

GREAT CONSPIRACY ON FOOT

Prominent Producer Notifies the Authorities of Big Price-Boosting Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The fight in Congress over placing in President Wilson's hands the authority to select Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator reached an acute stage today when officials who have been attempting to grapple with the situation asserted solemnly that the country was approaching a crisis that might lead to social upheaval unless legislation was passed which would make it possible to take over the problem along constructive lines.

While Mr. Hoover continued his conferences with representatives of the Western Grain Exchange on the theory that he would soon be named as head of the food control department, George W. Anderson of Boston, special assistant to Attorney General Gregory, appeared before the House Agricultural Committee with others to demand that delay be ended for the welfare of the country. He advocated drastic laws as the only way to check the food speculator and conserve the supply.

"Something must be done," he said. "That a social and political upheaval is threatened cannot be denied or disregarded. I see the signs of it. Any one with his ear to the ground knows it."

Mr. Anderson said he felt that the situation could be held in check if the proper authority were given in food control legislation. The grain dealers shared in this belief, in so far as it affected their products. They gave out this brief statement after their conference with Mr. Hoover:

"The representatives of the grain trade are convinced that with elimination of waste and proper conservation in this country an ample supply of grain will be available for domestic consumption, as well as to provide for the requirements of our allies, and that the problem therefore is one of administration."

There was a flurry also at the Department of Agriculture when a report was circulated that a food producer of prominence had lodged a complaint there, backed up by evidence, that there was on foot a far-reaching conspiracy to boost prices and take advantage of the war conditions. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, later verified this report, describing the man as one who "is known all over the country."

Mr. Vrooman added that there had been many complaints received from various parts of the country which threatened a most serious situation unless legislation aiming at proper control was speedily adopted. He had even heard one report, he said, which involved five suicides because of the high prices. The story had come from a Polish priest.

Other complaints, Mr. Vrooman said, gave indication of plots of more or less importance in almost every State to boost prices. In many instances, he said, evidence was sent in writing. The prominent producer who appeared today, Mr. Vrooman said, had been sent to the Department of Justice to set forth there his complaint in detail.

Mr. Anderson spent most of the day before the House committee with Professor Vernon Kellogg of Stanford University, a member of the Belgian Relief Committee. Mr. Anderson advocated legislation to authorize the fixing of a maximum price for food at a liberal range above what might be called a reasonable price, in order to allow play for supply and demand. He said he was of open mind about the fixing of a minimum guarantee with the producer. The Government, he held, should be empowered to break up corners in potatoes, eggs, onions, and other markets by authority and to seize and market a portion of the products held by hoarders or unfair traders.

Under the present law, Mr. Anderson asserted, the Government was powerless to obtain information concerning just what foods were being held in storage. It was absolutely necessary, he held, that Congress should give authority to the Department of Agriculture to ascertain what is in the storage warehouses.

The Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Anderson asserted, should be amended to empower the Attorney General to seize articles that are being manipulated in violation of the law.

Suggestions that the Allies be asked to relinquish some of their wheat contracts with the United States as a means of establishing the market were discussed with Mr. Hoover by representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade.

There are no figures on the amount of wheat bought here by the Allies for future delivery, but the amount is vast, perhaps far larger than the total amount of wheat now in reserve in the country. Wheat traders declare one cause for the recent sharp advance in prices was the heavy bidding of the Allies. Relinquishment of contracts would not affect actual shipments in any way, grain men say, because the country cannot export any more wheat than it has on hand no matter how much contracts call for.

HOTEL MAKES WAR BREAD

But Park Avenue Manager Hasn't Tried It on the Guests Yet.

War bread has been baked at the Park Avenue Hotel at a cost of 3 cents for twenty-four ounces. None has been served in the restaurant and will not unless it is called for, but it is being sold to the 300 employes of the hotel. George C. Brown, managing director of the hotel, said that while a perfectly new bread had been evolved and at small cost, he was in a quandry about telling his secret to the public. The war bread is made from the ends of loaves and the slices that have become hard.

So many inquiries have been received by Augustus Nulle, the steward, and René Anjard, the chef, for the recipe for the war cake which has jumped into popularity at the Waldorf-Astoria that it was decided yesterday to give their joint recipe to the public. This is the composition of war cake a la Waldorf, in which no butter or eggs are used:

Two cups of brown sugar, two cups of hot water, two tablespoons of lard, one package raisins, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of ground cinnamon, one teaspoon of ground cloves. Boil all these ingredients for five minutes after they begin to bubble. When cold add three cups of flour, one teaspoon baking soda dissolved in one teaspoon hot water. Bake in two loaves for forty-five minutes in a slow oven. This cake is better at the end of a week or so.

FAVOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Senate Committee Orders Report on Calder's Bill to Move Clocks Ahead.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The daylight saving plan was indorsed today by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which ordered reported the bill of Senator Calder of New

ATTACKS THE RICH IN MORGAN HOME

Nathan Straus Says Gifts for War Are Puny, Compared with Munition Profits.

TELLS OF HIS OWN EFFORTS

Horses, Yacht, and Home Given Up for War Sufferers—Too Poor to Maintain Milk Charity.

At the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, Nathan Straus yesterday made an attack upon the "lack of generosity of the rich people of New York," who, he said, "had made millions in dealing in munitions and had failed to give in like measure to worthy and charitable causes." Many women who had come to the meeting of the National League for Woman's Service resented his remarks, and Miss Grace Parker, commandant of the league, challenged his right to make such assertions, and added that they were entirely gratuitous.

Ambassador Gerard and others had been asked by the Chairman, George W. Wickersham, to tell of the work of women of Germany and other countries in preparing for the war. Mr. Straus was not on the program of speakers, and after the meeting Miss Parker said she wanted to make it plain that the league did not sponsor his views and that the wealthy people of the country had "rallied splendidly to the support of the nation."

Mr. Straus made his speech after members of the Committee on Finance had said they were able to raise only $30,000 of the $100,000 needed for the support of the league. Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken told of small sums given by waitresses in hotels and said:

"The women of the country have helped us and now we want the men to give. They raised money to be given to Marshal Joffre and for other things they were interested in. Now we want them to come to the aid of their own women. Why, we went to a man who has given $250,000 for a picture and he would not give us a cent for our work."

"Now let me speak," said Mr. Straus, when Mrs. Menken had finished. "I say it is shameful that the rich will not give. The rich people of New York have behaved disgracefully. You have just mentioned the names of persons who gave $1,000 each to this league; they have made millions out of the war. If a man gives $250,000 for a picture he ought to give just as much to aid in carrying on the war.

"One of my friends told me of a man who paid $200 for two chairs. I would like to cushion those chairs for him. You must shame such persons into giving money—you women must shame them into giving! Where I give $1,000 those people could give thousands, but they don't do it.

"I have given up my horses and my yacht, and my house in Seventy-second Street is for sale for the benefit of the war sufferers—you can see the sign on it today. I was born in Germany. I won't say that I am ashamed of it, but you can judge for yourself."

Mr. Straus then attacked the Department of Parks for the "shameful treatment" he said he had received from Park Commissioner Cabot Ward after his request for use of a part of certain parks for milk stations for the poor. He said he could afford no longer to maintain his milk stations for needy babies.

"Park Commissioner Ward has behaved shamefully toward me," he said. "You would think I was asking alms when I go to ask for a place for a milk station in a park. That is the way your public Commissioner treats me. My wife says I am treated very badly. I do not think I shall carry on the work any longer."

"You have not been treated badly by the women," interjected one of the league members in the audience.

"No, that is true," said Mr. Straus, "and I think I will turn my milk plant to the women. It cost $100,000, and I think I will give it to you, together with $25,000 to support it." The women applauded.

When Mr. Straus took his seat Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Secretary of the league, took the floor to say that the league "was very grateful for what the wealthy people had done and for the money they had given." Miss Smith said to other women in the room that "she was tingling all over with shame."

"Mr. Straus has no right to come to a private house to say such things," said Miss Parker after the meeting. "He had no right to give expression to his personal grievances in that manner."

Of the $500 collected yesterday for the work of the league, $250 was given by Mr. Straus. The milk laboratory offered to the women is in East Thirty-second Street. Miss Anne Morgan was not at the meeting, although she had given the league the use of the Morgan home for the afternoon.

Cardinal Gives $100 to War Orphans

Cardinal Farley was a contributor yesterday to the Fatherless Children of France, sending his check for $100, which was immediately applied to the caring of two children orphaned at the Marne. Later the Cardinal will receive the names and addresses of the fatherless children he has befriended. Miss Juliette Leland is Chairman of the New York Committee at 563 Park Avenue. The contributions yesterday amounted to $2,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DON'T MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE YOUR MOTHER MADE

Don't take chances with the health of your children and the boys and girls in your care! Think what it means to them when they grow up to have good, strong, white teeth! Good teeth mean good health and good health brings success. Think how much better teeth you might have to-day if your parents had known more about the importance of taking care of your teeth when you were a child!

You want your boy to be a big success in business when he grows up. You want your daughter to be strong, healthy and beautiful. Help to make them just what you want them to be by showing them how to take care of their teeth, mouths and throats.

The mouth is constantly full of the germs of disease. If these germs are left undisturbed, they will attack the teeth and eat them away—then good-bye to health. Without good teeth your children cannot chew their food. Unchewed food is undigested. That leads to stomach trouble and many more serious ailments.

There is one way to destroy these germs that bring typhoid, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, sore throat and other sickness as well as tooth troubles. That is to teach the children to use PRO-PHY-TOL, diluted according to directions, as a mouth wash every night and every morning. This is the mouth wash that U. S. Government bacteriologists have tested and endorsed as the most efficient germ destroyer—yet harmless even if swallowed. Brushing the teeth with powder or paste is not enough. They cannot reach and destroy the dangerous germs hidden in the back of the throat, under the tongue and in the spaces between the teeth. Pro-Phy-Tol Mouth Wash circulates around the teeth, the gums, the tongue, the back of the throat and picks up every deadly germ—and kills it so that it can do no more harm. Ask your druggist.

MRS. DALE MARRIES AGAIN.

Divorcee, Daughter of Dr. F. N. Patterson, Weds Allen J. Callaway.

Allen Joy Callaway of San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale, a daughter of Dr. Frank Newhall Patterson and Mrs. Patterson of New York, were married on Thursday evening in the Broadway Tabernacle by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson. None except the immediate families was present.

The bride, in a pale blue metal cloth gown trimmed with silver lace, and a lace hat to match trimmed with pink roses, was unattended. Her father gave her in marriage and her brother, Schuyler Blaine Patterson, was Mr. Callaway's best man. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Callaway will go to California.

Mrs. Callaway's first husband was Francis Colgate Dale, a son of the late Chalmers Dale, whom she married on Jan. 1, 1909, at the Hotel Astor. The then Mrs. Dale left him in 1910, and in December, 1913, went to Nevada and the following June sued for divorce, which she obtained. By him she had one son, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr. Since her divorce she has made her home chiefly at the Sherman Square Hotel, with her parents.

WILL WED LIEUT. PHILBIN.

Miss Harriet Woodward Engaged to Supreme Court Justice's Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward of Middletown, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Woodward, to Ewing Reginald Philbin, second son of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of New York. Miss Woodward, whose family is well known in Cincinnati, is in this city studying nursing and fitting herself for Red Cross work.

Mr. Philbin recently returned with Squadron A from McAllen, Texas, and has since received a commission as Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and has received notice to be ready at any time for service. He was graduated from Yale in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School in 1914, and has been practicing law in this city for two years. His elder brother is Stephen H. Philbin, and Jesse H. and Gerald G. Philbin are younger brothers. His only sister, Eugenie Philbin, several years ago married Louis H. Wetmore, and is living at Santa Barbara, Cal. His mother, formerly Miss Jessie Holladay, is a native of California.

No date has been named for the wedding.

Armour-Thacher Wedding Plans.

Miss Dorothy Thacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Thacher of Boston, whose marriage to William Armour, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Princeton, N. J., is set for June 9 in Trinity Church, that city, will have a number of New York girls as attendants, and Mr. Armour will have several New York men. The Misses Edith and Camilla Morgan and Mary Wood of this city, Jean Hinkle, Grace Brooks, and Mrs. Bernard S. Carter will attend Miss Thacher. Allison Armour, 2d, is to be his brother's best man and the ushers are to be H. Rivington Pyne, Henry A. P. Carter, Thomas C. Thacher, Jr., Eben Cross, Shackleton Miller, Bernard S. Carter, and Clarence Van S. Mitchell.

Leitch-Page Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Phyllis Page, daughter of Edward D. Page of New York, and Nelson Carvier Leitch of Wilmington, Del., and Haskell, N. J., will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, De Tweelingen, at Oakland, N. J. The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, New York, will perform the ceremony. Willard G. Crichton of Rye, N. Y., will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Sanford Eldredge of Rye, Randolph B. Shackelford and Charles A. MacTellan of Wilmington, and Allan S. Page of Newton, N. J. The Misses Abby T. Boody of Staten Island and Elizabeth Terhune of Hackensack will attend Miss Page.

Miss Hyde to Wed C. L. Zabriskie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., of 981 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Mary Hyde, to Charles Lemaire Zabriskie, son of Mrs. Charles F. Zabriskie of 17 West Seventy-fifth Street and Cooperstown, N. Y. Miss Hyde is a sister of Ensign Ralph U. Hyde, U. S. N. Mr. Zabriskie is a grandson of Charles P. Rogers, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Columbia, 1916.

Miss Rosamond Sherman Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman of Tintern Hall, Rye, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosamond Sherman, to Edward Fenno Verplanck, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Verplanck of Mount Julian, Fishkill-on-Hudson. Mr. Verplanck is a graduate of Columbia, class of '12, and is now with the Standard Oil Company at Newchwang, China. No date has been arranged for the wedding.

McKinny-Barnes Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKinny of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary McKinny, to William Harold Barnes, son of former State Senator William D. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes of Brooklyn. Young Mr. Barnes is a graduate of the New York Military Academy and of Dartmouth College.

Betrothed to Reserve Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kent Costikyan of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alexandra Kent Costikyan, to Theodore Carter Jewett, son of Dr. and Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Costikyan attended Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr, Penn., and was one of the Winter's debutantes.

Mr. Jewett is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '16, and is now at the Madison Barracks with the Officers' Reserve Training Corps.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Ursula Knauth Betrothed.

Mrs. Antonio Knauth of 321 West Ninety-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ursula Knauth, to Louis Huthsteiner, son of Mrs. Louise Huthsteiner of Schenectady, N. Y. Miss Knauth was one of the attendants last Saturday at the wedding of her sister, Miss Ilse Knauth, to Henry F. Dunbar in the Church of the Messiah, and Mr. Huthsteiner was an usher.

A Theatre Party for Miss Noyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Armstrong gave a theatre party and supper last night for their niece, Miss Marian A. Noyes, the daughter of ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes. The supper at the Ritz-Carlton was followed by dancing. The guests included the Misses Geraldine Hall, Honor Henry, Mary Morrison, Dorothy Dunn, Edna Strauch, Elizabeth Armstrong, Viola Flannery, Hilda Schrenkeisen, Katharine Noyes, also Pryor Kalt, Robert Fielder, Monroe von Mayhoff, John Maloney, James Orme, Martin Aigner, Charles S. Lawrance, Oakley Brown, Elmer Gudly, H. Mark Brennan, and Francis and Edgar Appleby.

J. L. Schwartz Is Now J. L. Black.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—As a result of the war Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schwartz, late of Pittsburgh, but now claiming Washington as their permanent residence, will arrive at their Summer home at Port Hope, Ontario, as Mr. and Mrs. John L. Black, the change of name being by a decree of the District Court, to which Mr. Schwartz appealed several weeks ago.

In making his application to the court the former Mr. Schwartz alleged that his German name was the cause of great embarrassment although his family had been established in America for more than 100 years. His wife is also of native American stock, having before her marriage been Miss Julia Clark, also of a Pittsburgh family.

John L. Black is a son of the late John L. Schwartz, financially prominent in Pittsburgh forty years ago. He is possessed of a large fortune.

BILLY SUNDAY WARNS OF COMING OF CHRIST

Evangelist Says That Many Professing Christians Will Then Be Left Behind.

HITS 'TOMMYROT' PREACHING

Many Ministers, He Says, Are Taking Money Under False Pretenses—1,528 Hit the Trail.

Billy Sunday preached on "The Second Coming of Christ" last night before 20,000 persons in the big tabernacle. There were 1,084 trail hitters.

"When the Christians go up to meet Christ there will be a lot of church members left behind with the sinners," he said. The 20,000 applauded his remark, and Sunday continued:

"There are a lot of preachers who have never been converted. They will be left behind, too. They are preaching a lot of tommyrot. I will tell you what they are doing. They are taking money under false pretenses, for they are preaching what is false."

The sermon was prefaced by a bit of ball tossing. Some admirer had sent to the platform a small baseball mitt and a baseball about the size of a marble.

"That's a first baseman's mitt," said Sunday, "and I played in centre field." Then, to the great delight of his audience, Billy tossed the ball into the air two or three times and caught it. Then he wound up like a pitcher about to deliver the ball to the catcher.

Just when Christ was going to come again Sunday did not venture to guess. He said, however, that Christ was coming in bodily form when His body of Christians was complete. How large this body was to be or when it was to be complete Sunday said no one knew. "When it is complete," he shouted, "Christ will come and the Christians alive and dead will go out to meet Him in the air, leaving the dead and live sinners on earth.

"I tell you that God is pretty wise to know who are going to heaven and who are going to hell. The sooner you get that through your head and don't try to sidestep Jesus, the sooner the devil will let go his strangle hold he has on most of you. Knowing that the bank examiner may drop in any moment keeps many a cashier honest. I suppose there would be a mighty scramble to get right with God if you found out that Jesus was going to return tonight. You would have to prove to Him that you were on the level with Him, and, although you might be baptized, sprinkled, and immersed, there would be nothing doing in the salvation line if you didn't play square with the Lord.

"Look at the reign of wickedness in our great cities in both high and low life. No college ever made a saint and never will. Look at the lukewarmness and indifference of the churches everywhere and see what many of them have to resort to in order to keep from going under. See the scandals, the dodges, and the foolishness of some preachers, the practices they resort to to get anybody to come and hear them."

After a description of the millennium, Billy Sunday called for trail hitters. One of the first to come forward was a blind man, who was led up the aisle by one of the women workers.

Sunday preached to an audience of 4,000 in the tabernacle in the afternoon and 444 hit the trail. A majority of them were women.

"The Conversion of Saul" was the subject, and one of the lessons the evangelist drew was that all were not saved in the same way. He described Saul as a persecutor of Christians before his conversion and as a saver of souls after the light fell upon him.

"The moment the light fell," said Sunday, "Paul was ready to go to work for his new Master. This should be the spirit of all who accept Christ."

"It would do the church good, I think, to suffer persecution," he continued. "One trouble is that the church has grown rich and prosperous. It is too comfortable. It would do it good to smell a little gunpowder. I never saw a place where extremes are more marked than they are in New York. Here I have seen some of the noblest men and women I ever met, and I have seen some of the worst devils this side of hell. Some reprobates in this city are so bad that church members do not pray for their conversion. They believe it's beyond God's power even to change them."

"People in all parts of the country are watching this meeting and praying for its success. Yes, and in Europe, too. General Bridges told me in England they were praying for this New York meeting."

It was learned last night that Mrs. Sunday was ill and under the care of a physician.

SOCIETY MEN TO PLAY BALL.

Philadelphia and Washington Clubs to Equip Soldiers' Wards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Tomorrow charity will begin at home for Washington, when the annual society ball game between Washington and Philadelphia in aid of the equipment of soldiers' wards in Providence Hospital will be played. The game will be called at 3 o'clock, when Vice President Marshall will toss the ball.

The Racquet Club of Philadelphia, which took the silver trophy home with it last year, will face a combination nine from the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, captained by Edward Pilson of the Chevy Chase.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips entertained a luncheon company today, with Mr. Balfour, chief of the British War Mission, as the guest of honor. This evening Mr. Balfour dined at the British Embassy, when Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice had members of the Embassy staff to meet him.

Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Maude Wetmore arrived from New York today to pass several days at the Shoreham. Both are interested in war relief work.

T. N. PAGE DINNER HOST.

Our Ambassador in Rome Entertains Diplomats of South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 18—Ambassador and Mrs. Page gave tonight a diplomatic dinner in honor of the Latin-American republics, whose representatives were all present, with the significant participation of the British Ambassador and Lady Rood; also the Third Secretary of the British Embassy and Lady Wellesley. Among the other guests were a few Americans, including Marchesa de Rosales and her mother, Mrs. Bagg.

The chief theme of conversation was the general rejoicing at the report that the American fleet had reached European waters in safety.

AIDS FRENCH HEROES' FUND.

Baroness de la Grange Tells Committee of Lafayette Orphanage.

A committee meeting of the French Heroes' Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, 114 East Fortieth Street. Among those who spoke was the Baroness de la Grange, formerly Miss Emily E. Sloane, daughter of Henry T. Sloane, who arrived recently from Paris with her husband, a member of the French Commission.

The Baroness gave some interesting details about the Lafayette Fund château and the orphanage, which is to be opened in June. The seventy-five orphans, chosen by the French Government, are all sons of non-commissioned officers. They will be taught English, she said, and perhaps later sent over to this side to study American business methods.

TOOTHBRUSH DRILLS TODAY

Oral Hygiene Week Will End with Exhibition by Children.

Today will end Oral Hygiene Week, conducted by the Educational Bureau of the Health Department, to teach children the value of the proper care of the teeth and mouth. To bring the campaign to a close toothbrush drills have been arranged in the different boroughs, at which thousands of children will demonstrate their ability to clean their teeth properly. In Manhattan the drill will be held on the North Meadow of Central Park near Seventy-second Street, at 2 P. M. Dr. Ira S. Wile, S. J. Baker, and Arthur H. Merritt will be the judges. Brooklyn children will do their brushing on Long Meadow in Prospect Park at 2 P. M. The judges there will be Drs. T. P. Hyatt, W. H. Rogers, A. H. Stevenson, O. S. Long, and Henry Bade. Van Cortlandt Park will be the scene of the Bronx drill, the time 2 P. M., and the judges Drs. J. H. Goldberger, John F. Buckley and Matthew Carney. The winners will receive badges of merit donated by the First and Second District Dental Societies.

The Health Department announced yesterday these prize winners in the poster contests advertising Oral Hygiene Week: Harry Cass of the College of the City of New York for the cartoon, "A Brush in Time Saves Mine," that is now being used in subway advertising; Miss Edna Rosenthal of Hunter College for a poster; Clarence Hornung of the College of the City of New York for a bookmark, and Rae Melnicoff of the School of Oral Hygiene, Columbia University, for a playlet that was produced in Hunter College on Thursday night.

B. A. SANDS LEAVES $800,000

Will Discloses C. E. Rhinelander's Bequests to Charity.

The will of Benjamin Aymar Sands, member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, who died May 1, disposes of an estate of $800,000, and also discloses the distribution of the fund of more than $500,000 left to him as an executor under the will of Charles E. Rhinelander to be divided among charitable organizations in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Rhinelander.

Mr. Sands gave the bulk of his individual estate to his wife, Amy Akin Sands, and to his daughter Emily, wife of the Hon. Hugh Melville Howard of Wicklow, Ireland. Mrs. Sands receives the household effects at 58 West Forty-eighth Street and a life interest in the residuary estate, which at her death goes to Mrs. Howard. The latter receives a trust fund of $100,000, and a remainder interest in trust funds of $20,000 and $10,000. The $20,000 fund goes for life to the decedent's Secretary, Sarah Harriett Dillont, of Passaic, N. J., and the $10,000 income is left to Benjamin C. Palmer, the decedent's gardener, and his wife. Cecil Aymar Howard, grandson, gets a gold repeating watch with chimes.

The plan of distribution of the Rhinelander bequest, as announced by Mr. Sands, is as follows: Columbia University, 25 per cent.; Domestic and Foreign Missions Society and Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, 10 per cent. each; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 6 per cent.; New York Hospital, 5 per cent.; Sloane Maternity Hospital, 2 per cent. each to Hope Farm, Metropolitan Board, Y. M. C. A., Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York Zoological Society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sheltering Arms, Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, Wayside Day Nursery, New York Dispensary, New York Institution for the Education of the Blind, Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Church Aid Society, New York Protestant Episcopal Mission Society, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the New York Bible Society.

OFFERS PROHIBITION BILL.

Webb Proposes a Dry Nation During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Representative Webb, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, introduced today a bill providing for nation-wide prohibition during the war. Mr. Webb said the bill had the support of various prohibition organizations, whose representatives soon would appeal for the support of the President. It is understood that the Webb bill is not yet an Administration measure.

In view of the fact that the Revenue bill proposes an additional levy of $150,000,000 on liquors, and the recent caucus of House Democrats rejected a proposal to include prohibition in the legislative program, there is considerable doubt of favorable consideration of the Webb bill.

Obituary Notes.

ALMOND PENFIELD TURNER, formerly President of the Canadian Copper Company, died in Oakville, Ont., yesterday, at the age of 52. He formerly lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH WATSON, 72 years, for 37 years an engineer on the New Jersey Central Railroad, died on Thursday night at his home in Dunellen, N. J.

WILLIAM HOWKINS, a retired manufacturing jeweler of 226 Central Avenue, Orange, N. J., formerly a member of the firm of Carter, Howkins & Sloan of Newark, is dead at his home.

MICHAEL HARRINGTON, for many years with the Colt Express Company of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 42 Forest Street, Orange.

Colonel JOSEPH F. HUSTON, U. S. A., retired, is dead in San Francisco in his sixty-fifth year. He was graduated at West Point in 1874 and took part in the Indian wars in the Northwest, the Spanish-American and the Philippine wars.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, a retired New York lawyer for more than thirty years in practice at 27 Cedar Street, died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

HARRY W. CUMNER, President of the Boylston National Bank of Boston, was stricken on Thursday with a cerebral hemorrhage while attending a Red Cross meeting, died in Boston yesterday. He was born in Manchester, N. H., and was a Director of several corporations.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, inventor of electrical devices, died on Wednesday at his home, 709 Lexington Avenue, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Liverpool, England.

WILLIAM FENWICK of 12 Alpine Place, Arlington, N. J., formerly with the Lawyers Title and Trust Company of New York, died on Wednesday in the Hudson County Hospital, at Laurel Hill.

The Rev. FRANCIS CLOVIA SECQUET, at one time provincial missionary of the Order of La Salette in this country, died on Thursday at St. James's Rectory, Danielson, Conn., in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. ANNA E. VALLET, prominent in French circles in this city and for many years active in charitable work, died yesterday at the French Hospital. She was born in France, and had lived in New York for forty years.

JOHN J. CORNING, a retired note broker, died yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Plaza. He was born in Hartford, Conn.

CORNELIUS J. HOGAN, for twenty-five years proprietor of Hogan's Road House at Gravesend Beach, died on Thursday from heart disease. His place was a favorite resort for fishermen and Brooklyn politicians.

CHARLES FISCHER, 50 years old, a florist, died at his home in Winfield, L. I., on Thursday.

WILLIAM M. FOLMER, 41 years old, in the liquor business in Brooklyn and a son of the late Gustave Folmer, a hotel proprietor in that borough, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 24 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

PATRICK MACDONALD, a retired banker and stock broker of Manhattan, died at his home 876 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was 79 years old and was born in the British West Indies of Scotch parentage.

Mrs. JESSIE BUCKNER THOMPSON, wife of Dr. James B. Thompson, formerly a practicing physician in Brooklyn, died in Amsterdam, N. Y., on Wednesday, after an operation.

WILLIAM KINDER, a veteran of the civil war and at one time active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was 81 years old and was Quartermaster of Abel Smith Post, No. 485, G. A. R., and formerly a member of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.

JAMES J. BYRNE, formerly for thirty years in the employ of the Tefft-Weller Company and active in Brooklyn politics, died yesterday at his home, 1,089 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a Director of the Catholic Orphan Asylum and a member of the Montauk Club, the Catholic Club of Manhattan and the Xavier Alumni Society.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Explains Pending Administration Measures to Gallinger, Lodge, and Knox.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Wilson had an hour's conference tonight with Senators Gallinger, Lodge, and Knox, three of the leading Republicans of the Senate. The Senators refused to discuss the object of their visit, but it is understood that the President explained some of the legislative questions that have come up in the last few weeks that have excited serious criticism in Congress.

Mr. Gallinger is the minority leader of the Senate, Mr. Lodge is the ranking Republican of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. Knox a member of that committee and a former Secretary of State. All three have criticised the Administration in the last few weeks for some of its policies, but have disclaimed any desire to take a partisan view of the war.

As a result of the conference, the President was said to be hopeful that many of the principal measures on the Administration's program of war legislation would not meet serious opposition when they appear on the Senate floor.

B. L. PRATT, SCULPTOR, DIES.

American Stricken While at Work on Statue of Alexander Hamilton.

BOSTON, May 18.—Bela L. Pratt, a sculptor, whose work had attracted national interest, died at his home here today. He was stricken with a heart attack in April while at work on a statue of Alexander Hamilton to be set up in a park at Chicago. Mr. Pratt was 49 years of age.

Some of his statues are to be found in several American cities, and one had received honorable mention at the Paris Salon. For the Congressional Library at Washington he designed six seven-foot spandrel figures, a twelve-foot figure of "Philosophy," and a series of four medallions, "The Seasons."

Captain Dietrich Hogemann.

Captain Dietrich Hogemann, retired Commodore of the North German Lloyd fleet, died on Tuesday at Bremen of heart disease in his sixty-fifth year. He was one of the best known commanders in the Atlantic trade, and when he made his last voyage on the Kronprinzessin Cecelie in May, 1913, he had been forty-four years at sea. In his thirty-four years with the North German Lloyd Captain Hogemann made 110 round voyages as an officer, and 133 voyages as commander, traveling 2,287,743 miles and carrying 750,000 passengers.

Marchesa de Medici Dies in Italy.

Julian Story, the artist, received a cable dispatch on Thursday from Italy stating that his sister, Edith, the widow of the Marchesi Peruzzi de Medici, had died in Florence, in her seventieth year. She was born in Boston and was the granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Story and married the Marchesi forty-five years ago. She is survived by one son, the Marchesi de Medici, an officer in the Italian Army, who was wounded in the war.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALEXANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander of 854 East 175th St. announce the birth of a son on Monday, May 14.

Engaged.

LESLIE—THOMSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson of 214 West 92d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stevenson Thomson to Mr. Yeaw Burgess Leslie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merwin E. Leslie of Newark, N. J.

BARNES—McKINNY.—May McKinny to William H. Barnes.

O'BRIEN—HIPKINS.—Marietta Hipkins to John T. O'Brien.

Married.

SKOUGH—LYDON.—May 17, Mary Lydon to Frederick Skough.

Brooklyn.

HAMMOND—GILLESPIE.—May 17, Irma V. Gillespie to R. Godfrey Hammond.

HESS—SCHANNING.—May 16, Clara L. Schanning to Gustav G. Hess.

WHITE—KELLER.—May 17, Ruth Keller to Courtland K. White.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—James, on May 18, 1917, at Lakewood, N. J., in his 83d year, beloved husband of Elizabeth D. Armstrong. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, L. I., Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BISHOP.—On Friday, May 18, at her home in Washington, D. C., Belle Burns Bishop, beloved wife of R. W. Bishop and sister of Mrs. Charles L. E. de Gaugue.

BURKE.—On Friday, May 18, 1917, at residence of her nieces, the Misses McAndrews, 144 East 48th St., Catherine Burke. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday morning, 7 o'clock. Interment White Haven, Penn.

CAMPBELL.—On May 17, Eugenia Hamilton, widow of Samuel L., and beloved mother of Eugene Hamilton, Frances Turner, and Alice Barry Campbell. Interment private.

CHILDS.—On Thursday, May 17, 1917, Elizabeth Childs in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Home, 49 East 73d St., Manhattan Borough, on Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on May 17, 1917, Harriet S. Baldwin, wife of William C. Clarke, M. D., in her 41st year. Funeral private. Please do not send flowers.

CONWAY.—Margaret, (nee O'Keeffe,) beloved wife of Edward F. Conway, at her residence, 207 West 142d St., May 17. Funeral Saturday at 10 A. M., from Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 141st St. near 7th Av.

COOPER.—Friday, May 18, Griffith M. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,218 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 20, 4 P. M. Interment private.

CORNING.—At the Plaza Hotel, in this city, on Friday morning, May 18, John J. Corning of Hartford, Conn., husband of Mabel M. Corning and son of the late John B. Corning of Hartford. Funeral services will be held at the Allen Memorial Chapel, Spring Grove Cemetery, May 20, 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

CORWIN.—Louise Sproule, wife of Nathaniel S. Corwin, at Scarsdale, N. Y., Friday, May 18. Funeral services at the residence, Post Road, Scarsdale, Sunday, at 3 P. M.

COURTENAY.—On May 18, at 186 Hancock St., Brooklyn, after prolonged illness, William Courtenay, in his 80th year. Services private. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

CURRAN.—On May 18, 1917, John W., beloved husband of Mary Curran, at his residence, 969 Summit Av., New York City, in his 71st year. Funeral private.

DELVALLE.—On Thursday, May 17, Hylda Delvalle, beloved wife of Augustus Delvalle of 723 8th Av., Brooklyn. Services to be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Clinton Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private. English papers please copy.

DOBBS.—On Thursday, May 17, at her residence, 2,287 University Av., New York City, Mary Ragland, wife of Willoughby B. Dobbs. Funeral services from Emanuel Baptist Church, Williamsbridge, Saturday, May 19, 2:30 P. M.

DOUGLASS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., May 18, Elsie Terwilliger, wife of Jesse E. Douglass, aged 24 years. Funeral services Sunday, May 20, at Emanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 3 P. M. Long Island City Star please copy.

DUNN.—On May 17, Joseph F., beloved brother of Mother M. Fidelis, Hannah C. and John J. Dunn. Funeral from late residence, 57 South Third St., Brooklyn, Monday, May 21, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church.

DUNNING.—On Friday, May 18, 1917, Annis Hoppin, widow of Henry A. Dunning. Funeral services to be held at her home, 38 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

ELLIOTT.—At his home, George W. S. Elliott, on Friday, May 18, in his 50th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 380 East 167th St., on Sunday evening, May 20, at 9 o'clock.

EWART.—Suddenly, May 18, at his residence, 1,018 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, James Ewart, beloved husband of Grace Cann. Funeral services at above address Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, on May 17, 1917, at his residence, 18 Beekman Place, (East 50th St.,) Christopher Foster, in the 95th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (rear of Av.,) on Sunday, May 20, at 2:30 P. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—On May 17, 1917, George, in his 77th year. Funeral services at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Abner L. Ely, 243 West 76th St., Saturday, at 2:30. Interment private.

FULD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, May 17, 1917, Julia Blatner, wife of the late David Fuld, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 845 State St., Albany, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GIBBONS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 17, Annie Genevieve, beloved wife of John H. Gibbons, mother of Agnes D. Gibbons, at her residence, 141 Cathedral Parkway. Funeral Saturday, May 19, from St. Thomas the Apostle's Church, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., at 10 A. M.

GRAY.—Robert, at his residence, 240 West 104th St., on Friday evening, May 18. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANGENZEN.—On Friday, May 18, Milton Langenzen, beloved husband of Emily, (nee Friend,) and devoted father of Ruth. Funeral services at his late residence, 500 West 111th St., Sunday, May 20, at 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—May 17, Mary A., beloved wife of George E. Lynch. Funeral services at her late residence, 82 Cedar St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., Sunday at 2:30.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, May 16, Anna Cecilia McLaughlin, (nee La Bahn,) beloved wife of Alonzo G. McLaughlin. Funeral Saturday, May 19, at 9 A. M., from her residence, 220 77th St., Brooklyn; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Angels, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9:30 o'clock. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at his residence, 709 Lexington Av., New York City, William Marshall, in his 68th year. Funeral service at his residence, on Saturday, May 19, at 2 P. M.

MATHESON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 18, 1917, Alice M., widow of the late Donald Matheson, formerly of Teaneck, N. J., aged 71 years. Funeral services from the residence of her son, John, 30 Theresa Place, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, May 20, at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS.—Michael, on May 18, after a short illness, at his residence, 241 West 101st St. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

NELSON.—Morris D., beloved husband of Annie (Buchman) and dearly beloved father of Lester B., Harold G., and Archie C. Relatives, friends and members of New York Lodge No. 44, I. O. F. S. of L., invited to attend the funeral, at 1:30 o'clock, Sunday, from his late residence, 772 St. Nicholas Av.

NORMILE.—Arthur, son of Mrs. Ellen Normile, Thursday, May 17, brother of Katherine and Florence Normile and Mary Normile MacBain. Funeral at Binghamton, N. Y.

OEHLER.—Entered into rest, our dearly beloved brother, Frederick G. Oehler. Funeral private from his late residence, 257 Willow St., New Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, May 20, at 2:30 o'clock.

OEST.—Entered into rest Wednesday, May 16, 1917, Marie Oest, (nee Grube,) dearly beloved mother of Matilda Cordef and Bertha Pfeiff, in her 72d year. Funeral services Friday evening, May 18, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 137 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private. Erie Railroad train leaves West 23d St. 6:25 P. M. for Upper Montclair station.

QUAT.—John M. The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death on May 16, in Baltimore, Md., of John W. Quay, a member of the society.

ALBERT A. SPRINGS, Secretary.

SANDT.—May

Chartered 1822

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Halt Is Called on the Advance by Profit-Taking Sales.

The bull market which was built up on the practical evidence of this country's faith in the new Russian democracy endured until early afternoon yesterday, when the customary selling of long stocks by way of clearing up commitments before Sunday brought about a reaction in many issues which gave the list an appearance of marked weakness. The advance scored by many stocks, particularly the steel shares, had been so great that it was only a question of how much further the movement could go before inviting sales for the taking of profits. Steel common withstood this selling very well, closing at 121¼, with a net loss of only ⅝. There was no news on which to base selling, and the reaction was only what might have been looked for after the market of the two days previous.

At the first sign of a halt in the upward movement professional traders picked out the motor issues for their susceptibility to any pressure, in view of the unfavorable attitude which investors might be expected to assume toward them as a result of the plans for heavy increases in the taxes on luxuries. The crest of the automobile boom was passed some months ago, but most of the companies' stocks have held up well because of the fact that earnings justified the levels that stocks had reached. It is feared that before Congress has finished with the war taxation measures it will not only leave a substantial tax on the manufacture of cars and tires, but that it may also tax gasoline, partly for the revenue to be gained in that way, but more particularly as a means of lessening the consumption of this much needed war fuel. Willys-Overland and Studebaker were most active among the automobile issues, the former closing off 2⅝ at 25¾ and Studebaker off 3⅝ at 81¾. Chandler declined 3⅞; General Motors, 2⅜; Maxwell, 2, and Saxon, 1¾. The decision against the Denver & Rio Grande and in favor of the Equitable Trust for $32,000,000, representing the Denver's remaining liability under its guarantee of Western Pacific bonds, resulted in a sharp drop in both preferred and common and a corresponding rise in the shares of the Western Pacific.

There was a feeling in the financial district yesterday that the Liberty Loan campaign, which had been dragging a little, has gained its second wind, and is now going ahead much more rapidly. The loan received a bad start, of course, and a week's time has been lost, so far as direct results are reflected, in the creation of a country-wide selling organization. From now on the concerted efforts of the most expert men in the banking and bond selling line should show some effective returns. The relatively small number of subscriptions large enough to be featured in the news stories must be balanced by theusands and hundreds of thousands of small individual purchases to make possible the absorption of $2,000,000,000 of bonds. The early complacency with which so many people regarded the necessity of financing on a hitherto unheard of scale has now given way to a serious realization of the individual's share in making the United States count in the family of civilized nations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4¼@4½	Thirty days	4¼@4½
Ninety days	4½	Sixty days	4½
Four months	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4½@5
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @1½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
4 to 6 months	5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7535	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	..
Cables	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.
4.8865 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.73¼	5.72½
Paris—		
Hongkong	57.25	57.38½
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.65
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.01¼	7.00½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.87½	51.00
Yokohama	50.87½	51.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	40.93⅝	41.12½
51.85 Russia	27.75	27.85
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.40	28.65
Stockholm	29.90	30.10
Christiania	29.25	29.45
9.205 Spain	21.95	22.15
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.87½	44.00
32.44 Rio	36.87½	37.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.12	5.10¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $571,557,897; balance, $41,485,474. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,990,715; Federal Reserve credit balance, $12,396,068.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 74¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 59½c.

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Russian Issues the Feature, but They Close Below the Best.

LONDON, May 18.—The stock market was fairly active and cheerful today, with Russian issues the feature during the forenoon, but they closed below the best. British shares were inclined to dullness, probably on account of the Irish deadlock and the holiday tomorrow. Mexican bonds advanced a point and International Mercantile Marines were in good demand. Speculative issues and American securities were quiet.

Money was plentiful owing to Government disbursements. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 78 francs 77½ centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,888,112	$198,489,011
Ord: internal revenue	29,487,927	372,161,099
Income tax	63,828,008	120,677,949
Miscellaneous	6,622,886	63,706,978
Total receipts	$114,473,969	$749,984,039
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	40,962,959	
Excess ord. disbursements over ord. receipts		117,455,327
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	38,697,896	
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts		43,706,799
Expenditures	76,211,010	667,439,376

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	918,320	1,262,362	389,698
Year to date	71,928,238	67,486,748	48,898,823

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68	71	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	+1½
6¾	6⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	6½	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
26⅝	26½	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅛	27⅝	26¾	26¾	- ⅝
83½	84	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84	84	84	-1
91½	92	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	91½	91½	91½	91½	-1½
89½	90	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	89½	91	88¾	89½	- ⅛
45¾	45½	9,100	Am. Can	46¼	46½	44½	45½	- ⅛
103	105½	300	Am. Can pf	105½	106¼	105	105	...
68	68⅜	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry	68½	69¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
90	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	-2
12	12¼	300	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	- ⅜
60	60½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	- ½
27½	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+1⅛
20⅝	21¼	1,800	Am. Linseed	21	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	
57¼	57⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
67⅝	68¼	4,500	Am. Locomotive	68½	69¼	67¾	67¾	- ⅞
9	9¼	300	Am. Malting	9	9	9	9	- ⅛
100⅝	101⅛	15,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102¼	103⅛	100⅝	101	-1½
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112⅞	112	112½	+1⅛
98¼	98⅝	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅜	+ ¼
63	63½	2,600	Am. Steel F'dries	62	63⅜	62	63	+1½
109¼	111	800	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110⅞		110	- ⅞
119⅜	120	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅜	121	119⅝	119⅝	- ⅞
187	198	100	Am. Tobacco	190	190	190	190	-5
99½	101	1,900	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100¼	100	100	-1½
50⅜	51	6,800	Am. Woolen	50⅜	52⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
31¼	32	500	Am. Zinc L. & S	32¼	32¼	32	32	...
79	79½	27,800	Anaconda Copper	81	81¼	79	79½	- ⅞
100¼	100⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅜	100¼	99¾	100	- ⅛
96¼	99⅝	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+⅜
102¾	103	4,600	At. Gulf & West I	105	105¼	101¼	102½	-2¼
60½	62	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	...
57⅞	57⅞	7,700	Baldwin Loco	58¾	59¼	57	57⅜	- ⅛
100	100⅝	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜
88	89	4,900	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	89⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅜
69¼	70	200	Baltimore & O. pf	69	69⅜	69	69	+ ⅛
106	108⅞	200	Barrett Co	108¼	109	108⅞	108¼	+1⅝
1	1⅛	100	Batoplias Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
134	135	700	Bethlehem Steel	136	136	135	135	- ¼
125¾	126	32,900	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	127⅜	128¼	125¾	125¾	-1¾
57	59¼	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	- ¼
94⅜	97	200	Burns Brothers	96¼	96½	96	96	- ½
42¾	43½	300	Butte & Superior	43⅞	44	43⅞	43⅞	- ⅛
19	19½	300	California Petrol	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	50	300	California Pet. pf	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49½	+ ½
80	81	100	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	+ ½
160	161½	3,200	Canadian Pacific	160	161⅜	159⅝	160⅛	+ ½
85⅝	86⅜	10,000	Central Leather Co	87	87⅜	85⅝	86	- ⅜
100¼	112	300	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
36⅜	37¼	800	Cerro de Pasco x d	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	- ⅛
89	90	900	Chandler Motor	92¼	92⅞	88	89½	-3½
57¼	57⅝	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	58¼	57½	57½	- ¼
42⅝	43⅜	8,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	42½	44¼	42½	43⅜	+ ¼
90	91	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
114½	115	1,400	Delaware & Hud	115½	115⅝	115	115¼	+ ¼
9⅞	10	1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	11¼	11¼	10	10	- ⅛
25	27	2,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30½	30¾	25	26½	-3½
16⅝	16¼	2,100	Distillers Secur	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	12⅝	2,100	Dome Mines x.d	12½	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
24⅜	24½	4,325	Erie	25	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
36	36¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf	36⅞	37	36¼	36¼	...
28	29	200	Erie 2d pf	29	29	29	29	+1
31	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	31	31	31	31	...
153⅝	157⅜	300	General Electric	158¾	158¾	157¾	157¾	- ½
102	102½	11,300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	103½	104¼	101	102⅜	-2⅝
87	88½	200	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	87½	88	87½	88	- ½
49	50⅜	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51½	50⅜	50⅜	- ¾
80	81	100	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	-1
103½	103¾	1,100	Great Northern pf	103¼	106	103½	103⅝	+ ⅝
33	33½	8,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	34½	34¼	33	33	- ⅝
41	42⅛	500	Greene-Cananea	42½	42½	41⅝	41⅝	- ⅝
122	124	300	Gulf States Steel	125½	125½	125	125	- ½
101	101⅞	400	Illinois Central	102	102	101½	101⅛	- ⅝
57	57⅜	10,800	Inspiration Copper	58¼	58⅜	56⅝	57	-1¼
9	9¼	1,000	Interboro Consol	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	- ⅛
54¼	54⅝	700	Interboro Cons. pf	54	54⅝	54	54½	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	1,700	Int. Agricultural	20½	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1⅝
51	52	1,200	Int. Agricultural pf	52½	53⅜	52	52	...
27⅝	28	8,200	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅞	29¼	27⅜	27⅜	- ⅝
80	80¼	31,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83	83⅝	79	80	-2½
39⅜	40	4,000	Int. Nickel	40¼	40¾	39⅜	40	+ ¼
36	37	900	Int. Paper	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	- ⅝
48⅝	49	100	Jewel Tea	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+2¼
21	21⅛	1,200	Kansas City South	21	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	8,500	Kennecott Copper	46¼	46⅝	45¾	46¼	- ⅛
91¼	91⅝	18,000	Lackawanna Steel	91¼	91⅝	89¾	90¼	+ ¼
16⅛	16⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
62	62¼	100	Lehigh Valley	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
119	119	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	-1
118	118	100	Manhattan Elev	118	118	117¼	117½	-2½
3,500			Maxwell Motors	50½	50½	47¼	48½	-2
65	65	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	65	65	65	65	- ⅝
30	30	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	30	30	30	30	-1½
56	56	100	May Dept. Stores	56	56	56	56	+1
106	111	200	May Dept. St. pf	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	...
90¼	90¾	10,000	Mexican Petroleum	92¼	92½	90⅝	90⅝	- ⅝
90	93	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	+1
39⅜	40	1,800	Miami Copper	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	39¾	- ¼
58⅝	59⅛	5,700	Midvale Steel	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	- ⅛
103	104	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	103¼	102	103¼	+ ⅝
6¼	6¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	- ⅛
12	14½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13	13	13	+3
6	7	300	Missouri Pacific	5	6½	5	6¼	+2⅜
6¾	7	15,700	Mo. Pacific t r	5	7¼	5	6¾	+1½
26½	27	11,100	Mo. Pacific w i	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	...
56¾	57⅛	400	Nevada Con. Copper	56	57¼	56	57¼	+1¼
96¼	98	200	Montana Power	96	97⅞	96	97⅞	+1⅞
116	119¼	100	Montana Power pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+2½
32½	33	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St	32½	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅝
95	95	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
55⅝	56½	900	National Lead	56	56	56	56	+ ½
24	24¼	2,000	Nevada Con. Copp	24¼	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
144	148	200	N. Y. Air Brake	148	148	145¼	145¼	-2¼
89¼	90	3,100	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¾	88½	88⅝	- ⅛
38	38½	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	- ½
21	22	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	- ½
121	121½	900	Norfolk & Western	121	121¾	121	121	+ ⅛
101¼	101¾	2,300	Northern Pacific	101¼	102	100¾	101¾	+ ⅜
127	133⅜	13,500	Ohio Cities Gas	127	133⅜	127	131½	-3⅝
48	48	300	Ohio Fuel Supply	48	48	46	47½	...
5⅝	6¼	1,200	Ontario Mining	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	+1
23	24	1,800	Pacific Mail	23	24	23	23½	+ ½
52⅛	53¼	2,200	Penn. R. R.	52⅞	53¼	52¾	52⅝	- ¼
118½	119½	1,000	Penn Seaboard	118½	119½	118½	119½	+ ½
43½	44	500	Philadelphia Co	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
46¾	47¾	12,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	46¾	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	112⅞	113¼	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅜
27½	28¼	11,600	Pitts. & West Va	27½	28¼	26¾	27½	+ ⅜
64	64½	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64⅜	65¼	64	64	+ ⅛
73½	74	400	Pressed Steel Car	73½	74½	74	74½	+ ⅝
146	149	100	Pullman Co	146	146	146	146	...
1⅞	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	- ⅛
2	2	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	...
50	51¾	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	51	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	...
29¼	29⅞	7,200	Ray Con. Copper	29¼	29⅞	29	29¼	- ¼
88¼	88¾	30,100	Reading	88¼	90¼	88¼	88½	+ ¼
40⅜	40⅝	200	Reading 2d pf	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	...
83⅞	83⅞	16,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	84⅞	85⅜	83⅜	83⅜	- ⅝
102	102	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	- ¼
62½	63	400	Royal Dutch r	62½	63	62½	63	+ ⅝
17⅞	17¾	700	St. Louis & San F	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
28⅞	28¾	300	St. Louis Southw	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
40¼	40¼	500	Saxon Motor	40¼	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	-1⅝
13	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	...
26⅛	26⅜	600	Seab. Air Line pf	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
168⅜	168⅞	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168⅜	168⅞	167	167	+1½
26	28¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	26	28¼	26	28¼	...
52	54	3,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	52	54	51½	52½	+ ¼
54	54½	1,400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	54	54½	53¼	53¼	- ⅜
92	92⅜	1,625	Southern Pacific	92	92⅜	91⅝	91⅝	- ½
177	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	177	177	177	177	+1
25½	25¾	3,700	Southern Railway	25½	25⅞	25	25⅛	...
53⅜	54⅜	100	Southern Ry. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	...
84⅝	85	21,400	Studebaker Co. x d	84⅝	85	80¾	81⅝	-3⅝
41½	43¾	200	Stutz Motor	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
50	50	3,300	Superior Steel	50	50	46⅛	46½	-3½
100	100	100	Sup. Steel 1st pf	100	100	100	100	...
16⅜	16½	900	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
206	207½	2,400	Texas & Pacific	206	207½	206½	206½	-1
14½	15	900	Third Avenue	15	15¼	15	15	...
18	18½	300	Tobacco Products	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	-1
52	52½	1,900	Transue & Wms	52⅞	53	52	52	- ½
43	44½	100	Union Pacific	44	44	44	44	...
134½	134¾	6,650	Union Pacific pf	134⅞	135⅛	134½	134¼	- ¼
77⅛	78	200	Union Pacific pf...	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
43¾	44	2,200	United Alloy Steel	44¼	44⅝	43⅜	43⅜	- ⅝
97	98	300	United Cigar Stores	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98	+ ¼
73	75	200	United Drug	75	75	74¼	74½	- ½
135	137½	300	United Fruit	137¼	137⅝	137¼	137⅝	+ ⅝
20½	21	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅝	- ⅜
126⅝	127⅜	29,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	122⅞	128¼	124⅜	127	+1⅝
13	14	600	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	12¾	13½	12¾	13¼	+1
55¼	56¼	500	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55¼	- ⅜
55⅝	56	900	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56½	57	56	56	- ¼
121	121¾	220,600	U. S. Steel	122¼	122⅞	120⅜	121¼	- ⅛
117⅜	118¼	320	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118¼	118½	118¼	- ⅛
112⅜	112⅞	7,300	Utah Copper	114¼	114¾	112⅜	112⅝	-1⅝
19	19¼	300	Utah Securities	19	19½	19	19	...
43	44	400	Va.-Car Chemical	43⅞	44	43½	43½	...
68	70	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70¼	70½	70	70	-1½
...	...	100	Vulcan Detin. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1½
11	11⅜	200	Wabash	11⅛	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
46¾	47	400	Wabash pf. A	47¼	47½	47	47	- ⅝
24	24½	1,400	Wabash pf. B	24	24¼	24	24¼	...
18	18½	1,200	Western Maryland	18	18½	18	18½	- ⅛
15	16¼	1,400	Western Pacific	14⅝	16¼	14⅝	16¼	+3
92	93	700	Western Union Tel	92	92½	91⅞	92¼	- ⅝
52½	53	54,600	Westingh. E. & M	52¼	53⅜	52⅛	53	-1⅝
14¾	14¾	3,500	Wheeling & L. E	14	14¾	14	14¾	- ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	35	34	35	+1½
72½	73	700	Wilson & Co	73⅜	73¾	72½	72½	- ½
25½	25½	20,400	Willys-Overland	27	27	24⅝	25½	-2⅝
48¾	49⅜	600	Wisconsin Central	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	- ½
126	127	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	127	128	127	127	- ⅝
24	25½	100	Worthington Pump	25½	25½	25½	25½	...

ST. PAUL EARNS $110,609,000

Operating Revenues for 1916 Gain $13,561,000, but Expenses Jump.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in its report for the half year ended Dec. 31 last, shows operating revenues of $59,365,000, an increase of $4,963,000, as compared with the same period of last year. Of this, freight traffic turned in 72 per cent. of the total revenue. The number of passengers carried decreased 165,182. Higher operating costs consumed nearly all of the increase in revenue, showing an increase of $4,644,000 for the period.

For the calendar year 1916 operating revenues exceeded those for any other year, totaling $110,609,000, an increase over the preceding year of $13,561,000, or 14 per cent. Concerning this President Earling remarks:

"In connection with this gain special attention is directed to the radical increase in operating expenses, due primarily to increases in the cost of fuel and other materials used in the maintenance and operation of the property, which averaged about 30 per cent. during the year and have steadily advanced since; also to a great many increases necessarily granted to labor during the year."

These increases added $11,593,000 to operating expenses, or 18.55 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.84	69.85	70.00	- .19
25 industrials	89.64	87.95	88.28	- .96
50 stocks	80.24	78.89	79.16	- .58

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 18	80.24	78.89	79.16	- .58
May 17	80.22	79.03	79.74	+ .83
May 16	79.30	77.81	79.11	+1.39
May 15	78.20	77.42	77.72	- .45
May 14	78.59	77.46	78.17	+ .51
May 12	77.85	77.04	77.66	+ .08
May 11	78.34	77.43	77.58	- .46

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1917	82.02	May 1	75.77	May 9	79.16
1916	89.16	May 25	82.39	May 5	87.94
1915	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.08

COTTON RISES AGAIN

High Records for Season Established in the Case of New Crop Deliveries.

The cotton market yesterday was again active and excited, and new high records for the season were established in the case of the new crop deliveries. It looked as if the buying movement which began following the announcement of the Russian loan on Wednesday had broadened considerably. Wall Street and Western markets were particularly active on the advance to 20.28c for October contracts. At this figure the quotation represented a gain of approximately $2 a bale from Thursday's closing price and of $6.40 a bale from the low level of last Tuesday.

Following the advance, realising became more active, and reactions followed, with October closing at 20.09c. The general list closed steady at a net advance of thirteen to twenty-two points.

The opening was somewhat irregular, owing to near-month liquidation, with May thirteen points lower and later months unchanged to seven points higher. Offerings were very quickly absorbed, and the advance which followed was accompanied by reports of Japanese and Russian buying. Southern spot firms and New England spinning interests were also said to be in the market and stop orders were uncovered, with active months selling forty to forty-two points net higher during the early afternoon. Then came rumors that a truce or something of that sort might be passed between Russia and Germany, and for a few minutes there was general urgent selling. A quick break of twenty-eight to thirty-six points was followed by almost as rapid a recovery, but later fluctuations were nervous and irregular, with the market showing indications of an easier technical position.

Reports of increased activity in the cotton goods trade seemed to be a more prominent factor on the advance of yesterday. Early in the week there was a tendency in some quarters to wonder whether a reduction in ordinary requirements might not offset large Government purchases, but the reiterated reports of big Government orders were coupled yesterday with reports that scattering demand for worsteds and bandaging materials from all over the country was assuming enormous proportions. Detailed weather reports showed very favorable growing conditions throughout the South, but seemed to be entirely overshadowed by the recognized drawbacks to a large production and reviving confidence in requirements. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
May	20.15	20.70	20.15	20.41@20.48	20.28
June	..	..	..	20.37 bid	20.20
July	20.19	20.62	20.19	20.37@20.41	20.22
Aug.	20.06	20.24	20.06	20.22@20.26	20.08
Sept.	20.00	20.07	20.00	20.23@20.25	20.01
Oct.	19.95	20.28	19.88	20.09@20.11	19.87
Nov.	..	..	..	20.12 bid	19.89
Dec.	20.03	20.38	19.98	20.20@20.22	19.98
Jan.	20.03	20.42	20.03	20.20@20.22	20.00
Mar.	20.18	20.45	20.18	20.37@20.39	20.15

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 20 points higher at 20.80c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.15c; New Orleans, 20.13c; Savannah, 20.50c; Augusta, 20.38c; Memphis, 20.25c; Houston, 20.30c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port Receipts	12,694	15,195	17,928
Exports	24,458	11,071	1,025
Port stocks	926,194	938,287	1,159,446
Interior receipts	8,908	9,978	4,263
Interior shipments	11,332	14,998	6,401
New York arrivals	4,026	..	..
New York stocks	51,502	52,180	157,150

Exports for the week were only 27,377 bales.

The New York Cotton Exchange weekend statistics follow: Brought into sight for the week 66,450 bales, against 178,727 last year. For the season 11,985,180, against 11,664,225 last year. Visible supply, American 2,728,576, against 4,668,248 last year. Visible American, 2,728,576, against 3,275,243 last year. Decrease in general visible for the week was 65,745 bales, against 102,004 last year. The decrease in the visible American was 116,745, against 102,004 last year. Spinners' takings American for the week were 184,994 bales, compared with 275,731 last year. Takings of American for the season to date 11,444,805, against 11,535,380 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,000. Imports, 11,000, all American. Middling upland, 13.26d. Futures opened steady, 6 to 7 points higher. Closed steady, at a net advance of 14 to 16 points. May-June, 12.72d; July-August, 12.55d; October-November, 12.12d; January-February, 11.99d; March-April, 11.89d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILWAY—	1917.	Increase.
1st week May	$68,422	$15,604
Jan. 1-May 7	1,334,986	274,902
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
1st week May	3,128,000	581,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
1st week May	1,029,546	76,921
Jan. 1-May 14	18,580,872	668,291
CHICAGO, IND. & LOUISVILLE—		
1st week May	176,405	17,400
July 1-May 7	7,590,998	944,025
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
1st week May	565,700	109,900
Jan. 1-May 14	9,680,652	1,552,652
GRAND TRUNK—		
1st week May	1,356,644	259,210
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
1st week May	707,456	94,264
Jan. 1-May 14	14,080,170	2,486,193
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
1st week May	296,000	73,000

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—		
	1917.	1916. Increase.
April gross	$917,782	$787,924 $129,858
Net	489,583	427,405 62,048
Total income	511,783	457,828 53,955
Sur. after chg.	303,575	126,134 177,441
4 mos. gross	4,082,818	3,477,541 605,272
Net	2,218,414	1,886,497 331,917
Total income	2,363,147	2,069,981 293,216
Sur. after chg.	1,479,575	690,252 789,323
CONSUMERS POWER CO.—		
April gross	450,752	371,898 78,854
Net	305,838	252,003 53,834
Sur. after pf.	146,754	144,280 2,474
Bal. after pf. dividends	104,254	105,835 *1,581
4 mos. gross	1,852,919	1,532,625 320,294
Net	973,076	1,012,540 *39,464
Sur. after chg.	586,906	604,959 *58,053
Bal. after pf. dividends	366,906	456,459 *89,553
12 mos. gross	5,067,496	4,202,188 865,308
Net	2,812,206	2,746,059 66,147
Sur. after chg.	1,661,990	1,546,034 15,956
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,076,740	1,127,189 *50,449
VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.—		
April gross	506,072	475,700 30,372
Net from oper.	271,176	252,720 18,456
Net before dep.	115,421	113,092 2,329
10 mos. gross	5,003,468	4,682,348 321,119
Net from oper.	2,588,433	2,491,377 97,055
Net before dep.	1,153,287	1,121,494 31,793

*Decrease. †Depreciation is written off at end of each fiscal year.

Miscellaneous.

GARFIELD CO. OF AMERICA and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1914.
Earnings	$425,615	$140,838 $106,382
Depreciation, &c	59,898	41,649 42,083
Surplus	365,716	99,189 67,270

Sales of the GRAND UNION TEA CO. and the GLOBE GROCERY STORES, operated by the Jones Brothers Tea Co., Inc., for the four months ended April 30 were $3,520,-063, compared with $2,996,144 for the same period of 1916, an increase of $523,943.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.96
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'20	4½@5	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	4.80
Chic., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	4.50
Chic., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.90
Chic., T. H. & S. E.	1917-'28	5	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50
Ill. Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.95
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'28	5	4.80
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'28	5	5.90
N. Y. Central	1917-'23	5	5.75
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	5	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.90
Nor. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.80
Penn. Gen. Ex.	1917-'23	4½	4.85
St. Louis & W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75
Southern Pac. Lines	1917-'26	5	5.80
So. Pacific	1917-'20	4½	5.00
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.50

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	..
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98½
3s, registered, 1918	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101
3s, registered, 1961	..	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99
4s, registered, 1925	105½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106
2s, Panama, 1938, reg	97	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅞	100½	100⅞
4½s	June, 1965	105	106½	105
4½s	Mar., 1968	105	106	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	105	106	105
4½s	May, 1957	105	106	106
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	100	100
4½s	June, 1917	100	100	100
4½s	May, 1960-'80	100¼	101¼	100½
4½s	April, 1966	100⅛	101⅛	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964	100⅜	101⅛	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	100⅜	101⅛	100⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	100⅜	101	100⅞
4s	May, 1959	96¾	100¾	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅝	100¾	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	96½	99½	98½
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	99¼	98¼
4s	May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	90	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	87	89	86½
3½s	May, 1954	87	89	86½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	.. 4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	.. 4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1940-1963	4.25	4.15 4.20
4½s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15 4.25
4½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05 4.20
4½s	1928-1930	4.20	4.05 4.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices in the late afternoon generally worked lower on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the tone of the market reflecting a change compared with the early dealings, when many prominent stocks attained new high levels for the movement. Business was on a relatively active scale, with commission houses handling a large volume of orders. The broadness of the dealings in odd lots was one of the features. Seventy-one different stocks were represented in the transactions. United States Steel common was dealt in to the amount of nearly 80,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
560	Am. B. Sug	90¼	89	90¼
860	Am. Can	46¼	44⅝	45⅝
250	Am. C. & F. pf	69	68¼	68¾
40	Am. H. & L.	12¾	12¾	12¾
660	Am. Loco	69⅛	67⅞	67⅝
810	Am. S. & R.	101	101	101¼
250	Am. Woolen	52¼	51	51¼
4,500	Amer. Cop	81¼	79¼	79¾
100	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100¼	100¼
2,000	Do	102	100	100
4,000	A. T. & S. F.	88	88	88
1,000	Do 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Atlantic Gulf	29	29	29
1,170	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	105¾	104½	105¼
410	Atlantic Coast L.	131½	126¾	131½
100	Balt. & Ohio	69¾	69¼	69¾
150	Beth. Steel B.	127¾	126	126
100	B'klyn R. T.	58¾	58¾	58¾
150	Cal. Petrol.	19½	19¼	19¼
980	Cent. Leather	87¾	85¾	85¾
180	Chas. & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾
540	C., M. & St. P.	74	73	73¾
210	Chino Copper	55¼	54¾	54¾
250	Col. F. & I.	52¾	50½	50½
50	Colo. Fuel	41	41	41
150	Corn Prod.	25	24¾	24¾
2,480	Crucible St'l	69¾	67	67¾
450	Cuba Cane Su.	44¼	42¾	43½
10	Cuba R. R. pf.	91½	91½	91½
150	Dist. Secur.	16¾	16½	16¾
450	Erie	25¼	24¼	24½
200	Do 1st pf.	37¼	36¾	37¼
860	Gen. Motors	108¾	101½	102¾
210	Gt. Nor. Ore	34	33¼	33¼
790	Inspir. Cop.	58¼	57¾	57¾
560	Int. Mer. M.	29	27¾	27¾
4,510	Int. Nickel	53¾	70¾	70¾
100	Int. Nickel pf.	40	39¾	40
100	Interb. Con.	9	9	9
150	Do pf.	54¾	54	54¾
720	Kansas City S.	46¼	45¼	45¼
560	Lack. Steel	92	90	90
50	Lehigh Val.	62¼	62¼	62¼
220	Max. Motor	49¼	47¾	48¼
100	Mex. Petrol.	92¼	90¼	90¾
100	Miami Cop.	40⅞	40	40
210	Midvale Steel	60	58¾	59¼
120	Mo. Pac. w. i.	26¼	26	26⅜
350	Nev. Cons.	24¼	24	24
150	N. Y. Cent.	90	88¼	88¼
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39	39	39
100	Nor. Pacific	105¼	104½	104⅝
410	Ohio C. Gas	131½	126⅞	131½
100	Pac. Mail	28¾	23¾	23¾
120	Pennsylvania	53	52¾	52¾
190	Pit. Coal tr.	45	40⅞	40⅞
400	Ray Consol	29¾	29¼	29¼
6,870	Reading	90	88¼	88¾
640	Rep. I. & S.	85¾	83¼	83½
810	So. Pacific	91⅞	91¼	91⅞
550	So. Railway	25¾	25	25¼
1,770	Studebaker	84¾	81	81⅞
100	Tenn. Copper	16	16	16
690	Union Pac.	135¾	134¾	134¾
100	United Fruit	137	137	137
240	U. S. C. I. Pipe	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
2,340	U. S. Ind. A.	128¾	124¾	127
100	U. S. Rub.	55¾	55¾	55¾
79,940	U. S. Steel	122⅞	120⅝	121⅝
990	Utah Copper	114⅝	112¾	112⅝
2,150	Westing. El.	53⅜	52⅛	52⅝
350	Willys-Over.	26¼	25	25
100	Wilson & Co.	74	74	74

MINING STOCKS.

100	Cashboy	.07⅛	.07⅛ .07⅛
250	Cons. Ar.	.65	.65 .65
1,200	Kewanaus	.14½	.14½ .14½
500	Midway	.13⅜	.13⅜ .13⅜
100	Portland	1.45	1.45 1.45
400	Ton. Ext.	2.22½	2.22½ 2.22½
600	Ton. Belmt.	.23	.23 .23
200	Union Con.	.39	.39 .39
300	Wh. Caps.	1.42½	1.42½ 1.42½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Ahmeek	98	98	98
185	Alaska Gold	6¼	6	6¼
200	Algomah	80	80	80
25	Allouez	63	62⅞	63
235	Am. Zinc	32¼	31½	31½
10	Do pf	64	64	64
185	Anaconda	81	80	80
810	Ariz. Com'l	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
785	Cal. & Ariz	80¼	79¾	79¾
51	C. & Hecla	541	540	540
65	Chino	55¼	54⅜	55¼
481	Cop. Range	63¼	62¼	62¼
355	Davis-Daly	5	4¾	5
545	East Butte	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
85	Franklin	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Hancock	15	15	15
845	Island C'k	67¼	67	67¼
152	Do pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
100	Isle Royale	30	30	30
160	Kerr Lake	4¾	4½	4¾
185	Mass. Con	12¾	12	12

Railroads.

29	Boston & A.	164	163½ 163½
329	Boston Elev	68	66 67
23	Boston & M. pf	81¼	82 81¼

Miscellaneous.

80	Am. A. C. pf	101	101 101
53	Am. P. S. pf	10	10 10
100	Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾ 110¾
33	Do pf	117	117 117
302	Am. T. & T.	120	120 120
75	Am. Woolen	51¾	51 51¾
92	Do pf	98	98 98
2,125	A., G. & W. I.	105	101¾ 102¾
7	Edison Elec. Ill.	188	188 188
15	Int. Port. C.	15	15 15
285	Mass. Gas	93¾	92¼ 92¼
10	Do pf	77½	77½ 77½

Bonds.

$33,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79¼	78¾ 79
46,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s, 1924	103	102 102½
2,000	Do 1928	100	100 100
4,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s	88	88 88
1,000	Do 5s	98¾	98¾ 98¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiat.	285¼	285¼	285¼
110	Am. Shipb.	73	72	73
90	Booth Fish.	117	115	117
130	Cudahy	126	126	126
10	Com. Edison	125	124½	124¾
118	Prest-O-Lite.	123	127	127
85	Peo. Gas	78	78	78
689	Sears-Roeb.	170	168	168

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾ 93¾
9,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	99½	99⅞ 99⅞
4,000	Cud. Pk. 1st 5s	96¾	96¾ 96¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Rys. pf	92	92	92
10	Buff. & S. pf	50	50	50
62	Cambria Ir.	44	43½	44
960	Elec. Storage	60	59½	60
500	Key. Pet.	11	11	11
3,296	L. Sup. Co.	19¾	19½	19¾
20	Lehigh Val.	62¾	62¼	62¼
10	Interborough	24	24	24
200	Penn. Salt	80¾	80¼	80¾
1,000	Miami Cop.	40¼	40¼	40¼
5,000	Nev. Con.	24¼	24⅛	24¼
315	Penn.	58	57¾	58

Bonds.

$2,000	City 4s '46	100½	100½ 100½
6,000	El. & P. 4s	80	80 80
1,000	L. V. C. & A. 4s	85	85 85
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103¾	103¾ 103¾

$4,000	Phil. El. 4s	90¼	90¼ 90¼
21,000	Penn. g. 4½s, ctf.	96¾	96¼ 96¼
2,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾ 100¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Angle-Am. Oil		17	18	..
Atlantic Refining		895	910	890
Borne-Scrymser		420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe Line		100	108	98
Chesebrough Mfg.		390	400	390
Colonial Oil		50	70	50
Continental Oil		480	510	470
Crescent Pipe Line		38	40	38
Cumberl'd Pipe Line		135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line		200	210	200
Galena-Signal Oil		148	152	147
Galena-Sig. Oil pf		138	141	138
Illinois Pipe Line		215	220	224
Indiana Pipe Line		92	95	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd		13¾	13⅝	13
National Transit		15	17	15
New York Transit		135	145	135
Northern Pipe Line		100	103	99
Ohio Oil		343	348	339
Penn.-Mex. Fuel		45	50	..
Prairie Oil & Gas		505	515	495
Prairie Pipe Line		280	285	278
Solar Refining		320	330	315
Southern Pipe Line		195	200	195
South Penn. Oil		250	260	250
South West. Penn.		109	112	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.		248	252	248
Stand. Oil of Ind.		720	740	720
Stand. Oil of Kan.		435	490	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.		325	335	325
Stand. Oil of Neb.		500	525	490
Stand. Oil of N. Y.		600	605	598
Stand. Oil of N. Y.		292	296	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio		415	435	415
Swan & Finch		100	110	95
Union Tank		90	98	89
Vacuum Oil		837	845	830
Washington Oil		28	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf		10	20	10
American Brass		208	303	208
Atlas Powder		143	149	143
Du pf		99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox		120	124	120
Bliss		425	500	425
Du pf		75	78	75
Can. Explosives		850	950	850
Du pf		104	110	104
Can. F. & F.		155	160	155
Colt's Arms		101	105	..
Dn Pont		228	233	225
Do old com.		104	109	104
Do deb. pf		101	102	100
Hercules Powder		233	238	233
Do pf		114	117	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond		162	167	162
Scovill Mfg		590	600	590
Winchester Arms		..	750	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	107	113	107
Do pf	96	99	95
Conley Pref	220	225	250
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	190	195	190
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	500
Do pf	115	118	115

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Regular business holds up remarkably well considering its many hindrances, with retail trade in some sections responding to improved weather, and grain crop prospects are more promising. Yet the period of low temperatures was too prolonged to make best results in spring distribution possible, and the accumulations of merchandise reflect to some extent the influence of the extreme prices. While there is still full employment of labor, and wage advances have continued, the tendency toward economy among consumers is spreading, and this is evident not only in foodstuffs, but also in dry goods and footwear.

Substantial increases in bank clearings over last week appear at most points, and the total at leading centres is again the largest ever reported for this period, being no less than $5,255,485,156, a gain over the previous year of 24.2 per cent. and of 82.7 per cent. as compared with 1915. Exchanges at New York continue very heavy, and are 19.3 and 84.2 per cent., respectively, larger than for the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

It is evident that luxuries are going to be eschewed for the more staple commodities, and it also is equally apparent that overbuying of foodstuffs by individuals who will not use the supplies for months to come is likely to react in circumscribed demand next month. Despite the various halting factors, retail dealers have not canceled orders heretofore placed, concededly because it is known that replacements cannot be made save at much higher levels, and wholesale trade for fall account seems to be growing quite well.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
300 Cities Service	282	277	280	282
350 Cities Service pf	85½	84½	85	85½

Bond.

$1,000	Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	75	75	74 76

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	25
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	78	82
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	124	125
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	309	312
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112
Am. Power & Light	68½	70
Am. Power & Light pf	86	90
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	65	68
Am. W. W. & E.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	26	30
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	79	81
Appalachian Power	5	7
Appalachian Power pf	27	32
Carolina Power & Light	86	89
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	102
Cent. States Electric	13	15
Cent. States Elec. pf	73	76
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf	99	102
Consumers' Power	95	99
Commonwealth P. & L.	50	53
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	74	78
Dayton Power & L. pf	86	93
Electric Ft. & Pr. pf	99½	100
Electric Properties	58	60
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
Federal Light & T. pf	42	48
Galv.-Houston Electric	..	30
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf	73	77
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Sec. pf	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95

Bonds.

Appa. Power 5s, 1932	77	81	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 5s	95	98	
Central Ga. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	
Con. Gas & El. deb. 5s, '37	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Nesb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	97	100	
Cumb. P. & L. 1st 5s	97	100	
Dn. Pub. Ut. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	
Dn. Pub. Ut. deb. 5s, '37	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Nesb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	97	100	
Cumb. P. & L. 1st 5s	97	100	
Dn. Pub. Ut. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	
Dn. Pub. Ut. deb. 5s, '37	80	83	
Eastern Power pf	65	70	
Empire Gas & Fuel 5s	90	95	
Federal Light & Trac. 5s	11	13	
Galv.-Houston Elec. 5s	73	77	
Gas & Elec. Securities 5s	300	325	
Gas & Electric Sec. pf	94	100	
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	
Interstate Electric pf	90	95	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	41	46	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	70	72	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	
Nat. Cond. & C. 6s, '29	90	96	
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	80½	92	
Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Sec. income	10	13	
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	96	99	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, 31	82	88	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98½	99½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1041	93	95	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
P., G. & E. (Aris.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	96	98½	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96	
Stand. G. & Elec. 6% notes, 1933	90	96	
Stand. Oil of

RUSH SHIPBUILDING, IS SENATE DEMAND

Vote Today Expected to Favor Giving the President Power to Take Over Yards.

$750,000,000 IS PROVIDED

Smoot Amendment to Prevent Commandeering of Allies' Craft Here is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate put itself emphatically on record today for the immediate speeding up of all the country's shipbuilding industry to turn out ships to take food to the Allies.

In a long debate on the emergency shipbuilding clause of the $3,390,000,000 Army and Navy Deficiency Appropriation bill, Senator Smoot offered an amendment by which he sought to eliminate a feature of the measure giving the President power to commandeer merchant ships under construction in the United States for concerns in allied countries.

If Senator Smoot's amendment had prevailed it would have meant that contracts with American ship builders for 169 British ships, involving 1,000,000 tons of shipping, would be thrown back upon the British, who have already voluntarily turned the contracts over to the United States.

By a vote of 49 to 9 the Senate defeated the Smoot amendment. This vote came after a sharp fight led by Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader, and sponsor of the huge appropriation bill. He was supported by nearly all the Republican Senators.

The emergency ship building clause, which empowers the President to take over all shipyards, to fix compensation to be paid for shipbuilding plants and materials that may be taken, to build merchant vessels and craft to fight submarines, will be voted upon in its entirety tomorrow. It carries an appropriation of $750,000,000.

From the trend of the vote today and the opinions expressed by Senators who opposed the Smoot amendment, the bill is expected to pass by an overwhelming vote. Once it is signed by the President it will be possible for him to take over for the Government every shipbuilding yard and every factory turning out materials for ship construction.

Under the bill, the Government may arbitrarily fix the price to be paid to any private owner, paying him 30 per cent. of the aggregate on taking his property. If he is not satisfied, it is provided, he may seek redress in court.

Weeks Amendment Defeated.

An attempt was made by Senator Weeks to put through an amendment providing that the Government pay private ship builders whose contracts may be taken up by the Government a sum equalling the cost price of construction plus 8 per cent. profit. This was voted down.

In the debate over his proposed amendment, Mr. Smoot said that Major Gen. Goethals had informed the Appropriations Committee on Saturday that he was not in favor of building wooden ships, but that he urged pushing work on steel ships. That, he said, in the end would save money. General Goethals assured him, said the Senator, that one firm had offered to put on the ways one 5,000-ton ship within six months and to turn out one every following month. These ships would cost from $153 to $170 a ton, while wooden ships capable of doing serviceable work would cost from $170 to $200 a ton.

"That seems to me to be a plain indication of what we ought to do," said Senator Smoot. "Let us build the character of ships that are not only cheaper, but, as General Goethals says, more practicable. Let us commandeer the yards for the construction of our own ships. Great Britain, with her contracts for 169 ships aggregating 1,000,000 of tonnage, ought to be able to carry out her own contracts, or if she can't, let work on those ships be expedited, but not done by our own Government at higher cost to us."

Senator Smoot explained that in putting in his amendment to eliminate the clause to commandeer ships for foreign nations now being built here about 233 ships now being built in American yards.

"For myself, I fail to see the advantage of taking this English shipping work over at $187 to $200 a ton when we could be building our own, to be used for the identical purpose as these British ships. Why, we'll be giving Britain the advantage of a tremendous excess of tonnage over ourselves, and paying the most extravagant price for building their vessels for them."

Needs of Our Allies.

Senator McCumber urged Senator Smoot not to forget the "dire distress of the Allies." Senator Smoot reminded the Senate that Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board favored having the Government take over these British ships after the war.

"Why should we buy them at $200 a ton for trade after the war, when we could build them then at $60 a ton?" he demanded.

Senator Knox attempted to convince Senator Smoot that the American Government, no matter if it paid $200 a ton for the ships, would not get the worst of it.

"They would earn that much in three voyages," he said. "Then, with all these ships after the war, consider what an enviable position we'd be in."

The Senate adopted an amendment of Senator Frelinghuysen increasing the appropriation for the Cape May, N. J., naval aviation field from $150,000 to $325,000.

SAYS CZAR WAS A TRAITOR.

Russian Paper's Story of Agreement with Kaiser Against France.

PARIS, May 18.—An account of a secret agreement between the Kaiser and Emperor Nicholas, which was aimed at France, is given in a recent issue of the Moscow Russkoye Slovo. According to the story the existence of the treaty was discovered by Count Witte in 1905, while peace negotiations between Russia and Japan were proceeding at Portsmouth.

Count Witte, furious at the deception of the Czar, informed the Kaiser that unless the pact was canceled he would refuse to countersign the Treaty of Portsmouth. As German bankers were interested in a loan to Russia, this would hit them hard, and, so the story goes, rather than have complications in his economic policy the Kaiser yielded. Neither emperor, however, ever forgave Witte.

At the beginning of the present war Count Witte communicated the facts to B. Glinsky, editor of the Messager Historique, with the hope that he would keep the information secret until he (Count Witte) was dead and circumstances warranted the revelation of "Nicholas's inconceivable levity or treason—whichever you like."

PLOTTERS IN NEW BRITAIN.

Circulars Being Distributed to Cause Unrest in Munition Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 18.—Another circular calculated to cause unrest among munition workers is being distributed here, numerous copies having been left on doorsills last night. It is believed that Germans and German sympathizers are doing the work. One of the conspirators is said to be a woman.

The attention of the police was first called to the circular when a copy was taken to headquarters at 2 o'clock this morning by one of the night squad. Soon after other policemen appeared with other copies. An investigation was prosecuted actively throughout the rest of the night and today.

"Workers, Prepare," is the heading in large black letters, and this is followed by a sub-title, "Your Country Wants You." That the bills were printed before the entry of the United States into the war is indicated by a paragraph which reads: "The United States may soon be involved in the European war, and you will be called upon to do your duty."

The circulars are signed "The Anarchists."

SINN FEINERS WON'T AGREE.

Seeking Irish Independence, They Will Ignore Proposed Settlement.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The Sinn Feiners will not seek representation at the proposed convention to settle the Irish problem nor will they pay attention to any constitution agreed upon by that convention.

Their policy, as stated by their official organ, Nationality, is to present Ireland's case for independence at the peace conference.

LONDON, May 18.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian urges that General Smuts, the Boer leader, be invited to act as Chairman of the Irish convention if the latter materializes.

FORD PRICES NOT RAISED.

Company Denies Report of Increase, but Purchasers May Pay Tax.

Local dealers in Ford cars were prepared to put prices up according to a report in this city yesterday. The report had it that all contracts for retail sales from this time forward must contain a clause whereby the purchaser agreed to pay whatever increase in price might be in effect at the time of delivery. Such increase, the report added, would be due to the great advance in the cost of materials.

But Norval Hawkins, sales manager of the Ford Company, issued a statement at Detroit that there was no truth in the reported rise in price. He added that such an impression might have arisen from the fact that should the proposed 5 per cent. auto tax become a law the dealers would have to pay it, as there is a clause providing for this in each contract with a dealer. In such circumstances, it was pointed out, the dealer would seek to pass the burden along to the public.

COUNCIL NAMES OFFICERS.

W. A. Orr Made Secretary of State Defense Organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—William A. Orr, Secretary to Governor Whitman, was chosen Secretary of the newly created State Council of Defense, which held its first meeting today. Joseph H. Wilson was appointed Auditor.

The Governor announced that he had named Charles H. Sherrill of New York City in place of Elliot C. Bacon as a member of the council, as Mr. Bacon is in attendance at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

Recreation Centre for Enlisted Men.

A recreation centre for soldiers and sailors, newly enlisted or men on leave, will be opened tomorrow afternoon by the Mayfair War Relief, a unit of the Social and Welfare Department of the National League for Women's Service, at 135 East Sixty-fifth Street. It will be under the direction of Mrs. Theodore A. Dodge, Lieutenant of the Canteen Division, and will be open from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. There will be games, books, and a phonograph, and a light supper will be served.

SILK SALESMEN ASSAIL HYSTERIA ON ECONOMY

"Frenzied Calls for Indiscriminate Saving" Are Called Unnecessary and Unpatriotic.

Commercial travelers from many organizations at a meeting of the Silk Travelers' Association, held in the Aldine Club, at 200 Fifth Avenue, protested last night against what they called the "frenzied, hysterical encouragement of indiscriminate economy." The movement they said was unpatriotic and unnecessary. Resolutions passed at the meeting condemned "the timidity of the slacker, whose propensity to tighten his purse strings and shirk his responsibilities constitutes a cowardly element which menaces the financial vitality of the nation."

Colonel Charles H. Sherrill said that the demand for false economy was equivalent to a demand that the goose be killed who lays for America the golden egg. Dr. W. Warren Giles asserted that the tax of war upon private incomes was bound to have some effect upon the demand for luxuries, and urged as the only cure for bad business that all Americans should work for the speedy conclusion of the war as a good business proposition. Dr. T. Iyenaga of the East-West News Bureau told of the business prosperity of Japan during the war. He said: "It would be the height of folly for America to become a victim of hysteria for retrenchment and false economy, and forget her duties and functions to further the growth of commerce and the expansion of industries, through which means alone can the sinews of war be unceasingly replenished."

Colonel Sherrill told of the work that had been done to organize the various trades in the State, so as to assist in recruiting the National Guard to its full war strength. He read a telegram from Governor Whitman congratulating the recruiting organizations in more than sixty trades, and asking that these committees be continued for the length of the war, so that he might call upon them at his need.

DECIDES FOR MRS. HARKNESS

$25,000,000 Listed in Name of Her Son Belonged to Her.

A claim by Mrs. Anna M. Harkness of 820 Fifth Avenue that more than $25,000,000 of stocks and bonds, including thousands of shares in Standard Oil subsidiaries, standing in the name of the late Charles W. Harkness, her son, really belonged to her was upheld yesterday in a reappraisal of the Charles W. Harkness estate.

When the Harkness estate schedules were filed they included only stocks and bonds known to be the property of Charles W. Harkness. The estate was appraised at nearly $50,000,000, and a tax of $1,905,235 was paid. Counsel for Mrs. Harkness, mother of the decedent, then applied to the State Controller for permission to take over in her name the bank deposits and securities alleged to have been carried for her in the name of her son as her business adviser. These were exclusive of the $50,000,000 estate. The Controller issued a waiver on $4,200,000 of deposits, but declined to release the stocks and bonds on the ground that they had not been listed in the Harkness estate schedules, and insisted that the question of ownership be decided.

When the proceeding was taken before Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons, Mrs. Harkness testified her husband died intestate, and she got one-third of his estate, which she left in the hands of Charles W. Harkness. He collected the dividends and income on the securities, and transferred the sums due her to her account. After his death an examination of his books by accountants showed that the stock and bonds which she claimed were her property.

The evidence satisfied counsel for the State Controller that the securities belonged to Mrs. Harkness.

RUNAWAY FLEET IN RIVER.

Two Pilotless Coal Barges Induce Five Other Boats to Join Them.

Two pilotless coal barges began a voyage on their own account from the foot of East Forty-second Street yesterday morning and, inducing five other boats to join them, endangered traffic in the East River for several hours. They were finally caught by police boats and taken back to their docks, too late for a day's work. The vagabond barges—Lake George and Great Lake—started up the river on the tide and forced into their company two barges from the fleet of the Street Cleaning Department and then the railroad barge Minetta, the Thomas McGeaney, and the canal boat Rowan. Three of these were caught by police boats before the runaways got into the swift current of the Hell Gate.

As the Lake George passed the Fifty-first Street dock she tore heavy timbers from the structure with her deckhouse. Helen Peterson, the 10-year-old daughter of the Captain of the tug, sleeping in the deckhouse with the rest of the family, was seriously injured.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Sat.; showers at night or Sun.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat.; warmer in extreme w.; showers at night or Sun.; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat.; warmer in extreme w.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. Sun., probably showers; moderate variable winds, becoming s.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun., cooler Sun.; moderate s. winds.

La. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Okla.—Unsettled Sat.; probably scattered showers. Sun., probably fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair.

Ill.—Fair Sat., warmer in n. e. Sun., cloudy; cooler in n.

Mo.—Fair and continued warm Sat., followed by cooler at night in n. w. Sun., probably fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat., warmr in s. e. Sun., cloudy and cooler.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat., warmer in n. e. and at night in e. and s. Sun., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler in e. Sun., warmer Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., cooler by night in e. Sun., fair, warmer in w. and cent.

Kan.—Fair Sat., cooler in afternoon or night. Sun., fair, warmer in w.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.16	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.26
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.14	Ophir	.09
Challenge Con.	.01	Overman	.04
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.63	Union Con.	.36
Exchequer	.05	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican Dollars	.39
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.73	Jumbo Ext	.38
MacNamara	.09	Jumbo Junior	.08
Midway	.13	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.11	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.07	Spearhead	.08
North Star	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.26	Big Four	.07
Tonopah Ext	2.27½	Manhattan Con.	.36
Tonopah Nev	5.90	Morning Glory	.16
West End	.66	Union Amal	.24
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.40
Atlanta	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.07	Big Jim	.70
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.24
Fraction	.04	Packard	.35
Goldfield Con	.50	Rochester	.07
Goldfield Merger	.05	Round Mountain	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	5	7	Granite	50	59
Cresson	2¾	3	Isabella	11¾	13
Elkton	7½	8	McKinney	23	30
El Paso	29	40	Portland	147½	150
Fanny R	5	6	U. Gold M.	18½	19
Golden Cy.	210	226	Vindicator	75	85
Gold Sov.	5¼	5½			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on plush and velour ladies' coats. Call today, 11th floor, 37 West 20th St.

POPLINS AND SERGES, (American.)—Wanted, to buy for cash a few pieces of American poplin and serge, Nos. 00610 and 0936, navy and Copen. only. Write, stating price and discount, X 247 Times Annex.

SATEEN.—Black sateen wanted. Telephone Madison Square 3792.

SILK.—White tub silks wanted. Telephone Madison Square 3792.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG, 9958, navy, and brown; $1.30 net. Levenshon & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS and Suits in silks and cloths; good merchandise; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—300 fine cotton to close out. Du Barry Dress Co., 130 West 26th.

SILK.—12 pieces Mais Tub silk at a price. Address Box P 364 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chine, and cotton waists to close out, reasonable. Deutchman Brothers, 15 West 20th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....5 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Where Do Feather Boas Belong?

Solving the question that often arises in the modern department store as to just where certain merchandise should be sold, one of the big local stores, is carrying ostrich feather neckwear in its millinery department and is finding it the source of considerable business. It is contended that millinery buyers are well qualified to handle this kind of neckwear, because of their intimate knowledge of ostrich goods generally, and also because of the extensive dealings they have with the feather manufacturers who make this merchandise.

They Are Still on the Fence.

With the trial of the importer who was brought up in Special Sessions on Thursday, charged with displaying in a show window merchandise bearing a representation of the flag, put over till June 15, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of these goods are just as much in the dark regarding the real attitude of officials here on this point as they were before. More than the usual interest in the case was shown by merchants here because of the large amounts of money tied up in goods of this kind, which some merchants are wondering what to do with if forced to them. Opinions expressed during the day reflected the belief that, if the sale of these goods is to be stopped at all, time should be given for the disposal of current stocks through regular channels of trade.

The Wholesalers Are Angry.

Wholesalers of fancy goods, notions, and small wares in this city are getting hot under the collar as a result of the amount of merchandise that is being thrown back on them because buyers have got "cold feet" because of the temporary slowing up in business. Even such staple things as hairpins, buttons, toys, &c., are being returned without other reason by many stores, some of the goods having been bought months ago. The numbers of returns in gross business last month are said to have run from 10 to 15 per cent., whereas 5 per cent. is looked on as a danger point in normal times. The trouble seems to be, according to one of the big men in the trade, that the buyers who are doing this are unable to distinguish between economy, which is a good thing, and parsimony, which is not.

Ambulance Fund Growing.

It was estimated last night by Alfred L. Simon, 725 Broadway, Treasurer of the American Ambulance, Millinery Branch, that $25,000 had so far been subscribed toward the $100,000 fund which the millinery trade as a whole hopes to raise in order to supply, equip, and send to France three complete units of twenty ambulances each. It is the desire of the men in charge of the movement to raise this sum in about two weeks. Active work of raising the money through committees appointed in the many branches of the trade began on Monday last, which means that the subscriptions so far have averaged about $5,000 a day. Even better results are looked for next week.

Export Orders Pick Up.

One result of the active trading in all kinds of cotton goods, for domestic consumption, in this market of late appears to be the stimulation of foreign buyers to come in after this merchandise before it is all gone. As a result, nice business has been taken by factors in the local trade this week, orders having come from Central and South America, the West Indies, the Philippines, and the British possessions, especially Australia. The only bad spots at the moment appear to be the Red Sea district, India, and China, although shipping handicaps have made business extremely difficult with allied and neutral Europe. Much of the goods going out are dress cottons, those going to Central and South America varying in weight with the nearness of the buying country to the equator and the reversal of the seasons north and south of it.

Neckwear Styles Fit In.

A good business is reported in the local neckwear trade on stocks and jabots, in combination for wear with tailored suits, and separately for use with dresses. Stocks on the sports order are also good, so long as they conform to the tailored mode. Collar and cuff sets of piqué are very strong here, as are vests of the same material, especially good locally being mannish effects in the latter. In flat collars there is steady increase in the call for whites as the weather grows warmer, separate collars of organdie and piqué, trimmed with imitation filet of Val. laces, being especially liked. In "severe" effects gingham collars are finding some favor, and sets of this material also share in the business passing. Crash and linen collars, in colors, as well as combinations of Georgette crêpe and fine lawn on this order are other good things. Maline ruffs and "patriotic" neckwear are also selling.

Gray Goods Still Active.

Buyers were active in the local gray goods market yesterday. The bag trade was again in after sheetings suitable for their purposes, both light and heavy, as prices were rockbottom. Specialties also sold well. In the printcloths the buik of the trading appeared to have been done on wide, high-count staple goods, such as are being called for by the Government, made up into invalid shirts for hospital use. A heavy call for 39-inch 80 squares, 72-76s and 68-72s for quick delivery was made on the market by manufacturers of these shirts, and very few of these cloths can now be had for nearby deliveries as any price. The prices paid for these yesterday were, respectively, 11¾, 11, and 10 cents. Some commercial buying of 39-inch 68-72s was also done at 10 cents for May-June shipment earlier in the day. Prices closed as follows for spots:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	11c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	10c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	27-inch, 64-60c	6c

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BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE SCENOGRAPH FEATURE FILM CO., INC., of 227 Cabot Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,280 and nominal assets $5,750, consisting of a negative, $5,000, and money due the company, which the largest creditors are Rose Temis, $2,816; Emma A. Pillsbury, $1,000, and Arthur Jost, $500. The company was incorporated July 26, 1915, with capital stock $10,000, by Lewis Michaels.

THE CARLBERT MANUFACTURING CO. —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Carlbert Manufacturing Co., silver-deposit ware, at 108 West Eleventh Street, by Chase Recording Company of America, Inc., $900; Laurence Belting Co., $12, and M. F. Cook Co., $6.

FOY BROS.—Frank D. and George Foy, who formerly had a restaurant at 402 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $2,842, and no assets. Frank D. Foy has individual debts, $654.

O'DONNELL COSTUME COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of dresses at 147 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Nicholas Muller. It was incorporated on Jan. 19, 1916, with capital stock $10,000 and Arthur Kaplan is President.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 289 business failures in the United States during the week, against 281 for the previous week and 302, 377, 296, and 265 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 85, New England, 30; Southern, 49; Western, 69; Northwestern, 27, and Far Western, 20. Canada had 15, against 16 for the preceding week. Ninety per cent. of the failures had a capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

HARRY B. WOLFF of 1,061 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $17,358.26; assets, $200.

NELLIE GORDON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nellie Gordon of 7 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Alton Textile Co., Inc., $131.75; Samuel Newman, $163.50; Irving Mines, $275.

ISAAC SILVERMAN, a licensed plumber of 601 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,939.53; no assets.

JULIA E. OSBOURNE, sometimes doing business under the name of J. Osbourne, of Goodwin Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,478.71; assets, $200.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—The Rose Castings & Supply Co., dealers in butchers' supplies, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving their liabilities as $22,400.27 and assets as $12,816.87.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—William Forkill, salesman, 4,223 Grady's Avenue, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $10,553; assets, $80.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 18. — William Chagalakis, merchant, of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; debts, $7,724.84; assets, nothing.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Arthur Waist Co.—A. Grazio & Co.....$257.61
Aronchick, Harry—M. Friedman.....121.43
Avidan, Henry G.—William D. Bloodgood & Co.....222.95
Atlas, Ignatz M.—L. Hanswirth.....280.00
Bernstein, Minnie—M. Einhorn.....113.80
Blum, Samuel—J. A. Kingsbury.....157.01
Bruck, Hyman—H. Albin.....146.85
Cort, John—Southern Surety Co.....276.51
City of N. Y.—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs.....110.95
Conforti, Dominick P.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.....386.41
Carey, Mary, adm.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.....352.55
Clarke, Robert E.—A. Perkins.....3,582.57
Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., Charles T. Streeter, Joseph W. Rowan, Inc., and Joseph W. Rowan—Germania Bank of City of N. Y.....777.91
Doehme, Arthur and Mabel—Morris Park Estates.....543.85
Duncan, Henry S.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....282.22
Dick, Evans R., George McCall, and Alexander E. Hunt, Jr.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co., costs.....123.00
Samuel, I. R. R. Co., et al., costs...125.50
De Leon, Edwin W.—Taconic Valley Bank of Berlin, N. Y.....2,797.80
Dunn, James, and National Surety Co.....500.00
E. A. Condax & Co., Inc.—C. L. Von Spiegel.....280.90
D'Batterson, Av.—J. Gilbert.....5,130.63
Daniel, Anna K.—M. E. Kelley et al., costs.....105.00
Same—C. Cahn et al., costs.....109.16
Finch, Florence G. and Fannie E. Daisy Alley Story—H. Redmond.....5,872.03
Fitzsimmons, Thomas F.—E. H. Seeman.....953.01
Fielding, Romanie—M. J. Bird.....249.76
Fisher, Charles A.—Kutnanning Clay Products Co.....643.57
Fitzgerald, William D.—M. Grau.....264.74
Flower Lighterage Co., Inc.—E. B. Estes & Sons.....130.91
Fischer, Charles, Harry Lindenbaum, and Malbone Rogers, Inc.—Hudson Mill and Lumber Co., Inc.....361.81
Gill, George H.—M. W. Cready.....1,320.06
Goldberg, David A.—H. Golding.....339.45
H. P. Stephenson Co. and Rowland E. Pierrepont—Benjamin F. Kelly & Son...256.76
Horowitz, Samuel and Benjamin—Saylo-Zahn Co., Inc.....284.90
Henderson, Charles J.—G. Lamberty.....242.91
Herskowitz, Bennie—S. Sonenblahr.....100.00
Hollan, James F.—W. Clinton.....229.15
Hass, Elmer—E. J. Robertson et al.....500.38
Isaacs, Jacob, or Jacob Grabowski—C. Wilder.....880.68
Klein, Isidor—Mechanics National Bank of Trenton.....5,578.32
Lowenstein, Abe—Funk & Wagnalls Co.....102.01
Loew, Joseph, and Sophie—M. E. Kaplan et al.....117.91
Lee Mirror Co.—Fry & Friedam.....106.10
Levin, Charles—Travelers Insurance Co.128.29
Lupo, Daniel—D. Grieco.....404.21
Mackaym, Mrs. Richard T.—H. P. Gardner.....111.81
Morris, George A., and Louis Jacobs—M. Klein.....880.91
McGann, Lillian—S. J. Bloomingdale et al.....187.96
Moran, Ida—M. Kyle.....108.58
Marks, Harry—Opler Brothers, Inc....115.01
Malatesta, John B.—Gimbel Brothers, New York.....502.69
McNally, James S.—W. H. Haney.....150.73
Marion, Maurice—Eppens-Smith Co.....151.99
New York Consolidated Railroad Co.—J. Alexander.....357.22
O'Donnell Restaurant Co., James H. O'Donnell, Prest., John A. O'Donnell, and James H. O'Donnell—Mercantile Realty Co.....500.00
Nightingale, Henry—A. H. Rosenberg...218.41
Nottonson, John A.—C. L. Flacous Glass Co.....443.75
Pierantoni, Frank or Frank Anthony—G. W. Springstead.....207.91
Penchassoff, Kattan—J. I. Straus et al.869.16
Penchassoff, Mamon and Joseph—J. I. Straus et al.....426.19
Paienlogue, Joanes—J. Belito.....114.31
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Paienlogue, Joanes—J. Belito.....114.31
Petrol, ref., gal., in bbl.....12
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.....12
Pork, mess, bbl.....
Pork, family, bbl.....
Pork, clear, bbl.....
Pork, loins, mess, bbl.....
Prime mess beef, bbl.....
Prime beef, bbl.....
Cut meats, pickled hams, lb.....
Pickled bellies, 12 lbs., lb.....
Pickled shoulders, lb.....
Butter, creamery, extras, lb.....
Butter, creamery, firsts, lb.....
Butter, creamery, seconds, lb.....
Butter, creamery, thirds, lb.....
Butter, factory, current make, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, colored, fancy, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, white, fancy, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, colored, average, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, white, average, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, colored, specials, lb.....
Cheese, State, whole milk, white, specials, lb.....
Eggs, fresh gathered, extras, doz.....
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, doz.....
Eggs, fresh gathered, seconds, doz.....
Eggs, nearby, white, fancy, doz.....
Eggs, nearby, mixed, fancy, doz.....
Eggs, Western, gathered, whites, doz.....
Eggs, Western, gathered, mixed, doz.....
Eggs, Western, refrigerator, firsts, doz.....
Eggs, Western, refrigerator, seconds, doz.....
Chickens, broilers, Phila., lb.....
Chickens, broilers, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Chickens, fowls, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Chickens, roasting, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Capons, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Turkeys, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Turkeys, Phila., live, lb.....
Ducks, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Ducks, Phila., live, lb.....
Geese, Phila., dressed, lb.....
Geese, Phila., live, lb.....
Squabs, Phila., dressed, doz.....
Squabs, Phila., live, doz.....
Beans, marrow, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, marrow, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, medium, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, medium, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, pea, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, pea, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, red kidney, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, red kidney, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, white kidney, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, white kidney, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, lima, Cal., 100 lbs.....
Beans, lima, ch., 100 lbs.....
Beans, lima, fancy, 100 lbs.....
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.....
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.....
Coffee, Santos No. 4.....
St. brown sheetings, yd.....
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60.....
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.....
Cheese, f.c., fr., spec., lb.....
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.....
Apples, evap., ch., lb.....
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.....
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.....
Raisins, lb.....
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.....
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.....
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.....
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.....
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.....
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.....
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, lb.....
Hides, Ch. cows, nat., lb.....
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.....
Leather, union backs, lb.....
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.....
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.....
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.....
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.....
Lead, N. Y., lb.....
Tin, N. Y., lb.....
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.....
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.....
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.....
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.....
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.....
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.....
Rice, fancy head, lb.....
Rubber, up-riv. Para, lb.....
Sugar, fine granulated, 100 lbs.....
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.....
Tea, Japan, low, lb.....
Potatoes, bbl.....
Wool, av. No. 1, Phil., lb.....

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, ch., 100 lbs.	$16.00	$16.00	$8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.09¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10½	.10¾	.10½
St. brown sheetings, yd.	.13	.13	.08¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.09¾	.09¾	.06¾
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.38½	.38	.31
Cheese, f.c., fr., spec., lb.	.27	.26¾	.19¼
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.35	.34	.22¾
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11½	.11	.08
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	12.75	13.25	6.

ENEMY ALIEN SHOPS COME UNDER RULING

Owners in Barred Zones Must Get Permits to Do Business After June 1.

RUSH TO OBTAIN THEM

These Will Be Issued Only After Investigation by Secret Service Agents.

The Federal authorities were besieged yesterday by unnaturalized Germans who wanted to file applications for permits to live within half a mile of any armory or other State or national military establishment. By 10 o'clock last night 1,800 applications had been received, 1,000 more than on Thursday. The permits will not be needed until June 1, and in the meantime secret service agents will investigate each applicant and a report will be attached to his application. If the report is favorable the permit will be issued; if it is unfavorable the enemy alien will have to move to some place outside of the restricted districts.

The regulation applies to Germans who are employed within half a mile of an armory or arsenal, as well as to those who live in such zones. The proprietors of hundreds of saloons and small stores within the zones therefore will have to obtain permits by June 1 if they would continue to do business. Physicians are another class who will be affected by regulation, and already many German doctors whose practice takes them into the restricted districts have applied for permits.

A ruling is still to be had from the Department of Justice as to whether a German who passes through a zone on a street car or an elevated or subway train shall show a permit. It is believed, however, that the regulation will not be enforced against persons on cars or trains, provided they do not leave the cars while in the restricted areas. Such persons, if provided with proper Government papers, may, however, be permitted to alight in the barred zones, in certain necessary circumstances.

Many women called on United States Marshal McCarthy, and it took time and patience to convince them that they were not included in the President's proclamation. Only males over 14 years old are concerned. Nearly every German wanted to know just what privileges the permit would give him, but these features are not yet cleared up.

It is likely that eventually the same system will be adopted here as obtains in Europe. An enemy alien may go as he pleases about the city in which he lives, but if he leaves it he must report to the police of the place he visits and show his permit. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 unnaturalized Germans in this district.

The attention of the Federal authorities was called yesterday to the fact several of the restricted zones overlapped each other, as for instance, the three big central Manhattan districts of which the centres are the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and the New York State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The armories of Squadron A and the Eighth Coast Defense command in East Ninety-fourth Street are within half a mile of a large brewery interests in which hundreds of Germans are employed.

The fact that these half-mile boundaries all touch or overlap means that a territory the northern boundary of which is Forty-second Street, the southern boundary Eighteenth Street, the eastern Second Avenue, and the western Ninth Avenue, is all prohibited so far as enemy aliens are concerned.

The First Field Artillery Armory at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway is in a neighborhood that embraces some of the finest apartment houses in New York and many large hotels, including the Ansonia and the Marie Antoinette. All theatres on Broadway between Forty-second Street and Thirty-fourth Street, are in the area of which the New York Arsenal is the centre.

Saved by Thre eSons in Army.

Patrick Quinn, 56 years old, a machinist, of 547 West Forty-seventh Street, in pleading guilty yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court to a charge of intoxication, told the court he had been celebrating because his sons, Patrick, Joseph and James had joined the army to fight for Uncle Sam. He added that he had two other sons who, just as soon as they were old enough, would join their brothers. On his promise to go home without making any stops Magistrate Cornell discharged him.

NEW SUBMARINES NAMED.

Numerals to Accompany the Class Letters "R" and "S."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—By order of Secretary Daniels, new submarines at present authorized and not otherwise designated, with the exception of 108, were today named as follows:

Submarines 78 to 104 (500-ton boats,) will be known as the "R" class.

Submarines 105, 106, 107, and 109 to 146 (800-ton boats,) will be known as the "S" class. No. 108 is the submarine of the Neff type authorized in the 1917 program.

The numbers in the "R" class will run from "R-1" to "R-27, inclusive. Those in the "S" class will run from "S1" to "S-41," inclusive.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.—Le Roy & Baird<Nicholas Power Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Sherale<SS. Hannington Court.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 823, P. O. Bldg. Admiralty Calendar. Cases on: Castle<Daniel McAllister. Lohman<same.
At 12:30 P. M., United States<Murphy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—DECISIONS:

George Colon & Co., Inc., applt., v. Sarah B. Smith and ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ. (Smith and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Joseph Bailey as Master of Grand True Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 7, respt., v. George Montgomery and ano., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re Laura S. Rockefeller, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

People ex rel Gertrude Crane, as admx., rel., v. William C. Ormond et al., respts.—Writ sustained, determination of the Board of Assessors annulled and claim remitted to said board as directed in opinion, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Page and Smith, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Smith, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Ferral C. Dinninny, applt., v. James S. Reavis et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Page, J., at Special Term. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Federal Trust Co., respt., v. Patrick Ryan, impld., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Forbes & Co., Ltd., respt., v. Emerson Building Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich., respt., v. John Farson et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Salvatore F. Sellaro, applt.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Emily Schwab, an inft., respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Everett P. Hervey et al., respts., v. Edward J. Tilyou, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fifth Avenue Bldg. Co., applt., v. J. Frederick Kernochan, as exr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and to reply, on payment of costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Morris Rubinstein et al., applts., v. Abraham Werbelovsky et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac D. Cohn, respt., v. Howlett & Hockmeyer Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Virginia Kendall, applt., v. Frederick Schnaufer, respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

City of New York, respdt., v. N. Y. Steam Company, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Elsie Erpt-Lefkovics Blum, applt., v. Richard Blum, respt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Gisnet, applt., v. John Moeckel et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Rose Amsterdam, respt., v. Ignace I. Apfel, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Davis and Scott, JJ., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Max A. Singer, respt., v. Henry Disston & Sons, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

William P. Hamilton, respt., v. Leon H. Rouse, as prest., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Augusta Landes, respt., v. Leonard Landes, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Muldoon, respt., v. William F. Seaver et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Dubois Mfg. Co., applt., v. Athens Hotel Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Moro de Moro, applt., v. Samuel P. Tull et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re Leonard M. Wallstein, respt., v. Francis H. Ruhe, applt.—Order reversed and proceedings remitted to Special Term. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Henry E. Klugh, dec'd.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Samuel T. Goldberg et al., respts.t., v. Popular Pictures Corp., applt.; the same v. London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Orders filed.

Josef Inwald Glass Co., respt., v. Hugh G. Ferguson, applt.—Judment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Edward Carpel, an atty.—Admission revoked. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Cecil French, plff., v. Bankverein Suisse, a corp., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Shearn and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Rector of Calvary Church<Kats—George H. Engelhard. Bronson<Kings Farm Realty Co.—John Gruenberg. Morrison<same—Maurice Sutta. Same<same—Harold H. Herts.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Jackson <Mohrmann—Leonard H. Davidow.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Kite<Kaldrovics—Abraham Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Abraham Granat<Hyman Lebow—Benjamin M. Day.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—N. Y. Life Ins.<Isaac Rothschild—Eugene A. Donohue. U. S. Sav. Bank<Moser Arndstein—Theodore K. McCarthy.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Baker, J.—Meeks<Valentine Cont. Co.—Samuel W. Phillips.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Baker, J.—Elizabeth Steinmetz<Joseph Diamond—John A. Steinmetz.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

B. Goldenberg, respt., v. H. and B. Jacobson, appts.—Motion denied, without costs, on condition, otherwise motion is granted.

In re application, &c., on complaint of W. K. Field v. R. Forman as trustee of the Village of Hempstead, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re application of E. B. Hazard.—Application granted.

In re R. S. King an attorney.—Decision of the referee affirmed.

In re supplementary proceedings R. Reisenberger and L. J. Altkrug, respts., v. I. Corsun, applt.—Motion for stay granted on condition.

M. Killilea, respt., v. J. P. Morgan, appt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

C. Lyon, respt., v. T. Gilleran et al, appts.—Motion granted on condition, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. Michel, respt., v. Walton Toy Company, applt.—Motion granted, without costs.

Brooklyn Bank in the C. N. Y., respt., v. Metro Trust Co. of the C. N. Y. as admr., &c., and E. K. Stallo, applts., and others, defts.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

M. Figlionini, applt., v. Bush Terminal Bldgs. Co., respt., and another, defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

O. Fried, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. applt.—Order modified, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

T. O'Rourke Gallagher, applt., v. A. C. Surpless and J. M. Gallagher, respts.—Discontinued, with costs.

S. D. Hamilton, respt., v. the L. I. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. H. Hamilton, respt., v. L. I. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

B. Hecker, as admx., &c., applt., v. Ocean Electric R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wolf Hirsch, as admr., &c., of C. Hirsch, decd., applt., v. J. R. Giles, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

W. and F. E. Hunt, respt., v. H. G. K. Heath, applt., Act. I and 2.—(1) Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for new trial granted; (2) judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

In re probate of last will of T. F. Clark, decd., J. Clark, respt., v. G. C. Johnson, applt.—Decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, with costs.

In re last will of Mary Hermann, formerly known as Mary Goetz, decd.—Decree and order of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County reversed and decree of June 19, 1913, admitting to probate the will dated April 14, 1914, affirmed with the same force and legal effect in all things.

L. Knoblock, applt., v. E. F. and M. Stringer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

J. K. Lester, applt., v. G. B. Lester, respt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

J. Levy, respt., v. G. Horowitz, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

B. Martin, as admr., &c., of S. Martin, decd., respt., v. L. Rosenstein, applt., and D. Gaddis, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed by default, with costs.

E. Martin, respt., v. same.—Judgment and order affirmed, by default, with costs.

J. T. Mohr, respt., v. O. A. Gillig and Annaone Co., Inc., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. E. Morrow, respt., v. Globe-Wernicke Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

L. Neuer, applt., v. L. Jaffe, respt.—Order of the Appellate Term reversed and new trial ordered in the Municipal Court. Costs to abide the event.

People, &c., respts., v. C. Lawson, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Rockland County reversed and new trial ordered.

Same v. L. Whitman, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Nassau County reversed.

People, &c., ex rel. H. Jacobs, respt., v. J. T. Fetherston, &c., applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., ex rel. A. F. Tappan, relator, v. J. C. Cropsey, as Commissioner, &c., respt.—Determination annulled, writ sustained, and proceeding remitted to the Commissioner for a new trial.

W. Randall & Sons, Inc., respt., v. Garfield Worsted Mills, applt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

G. B. St. John, respt., v. S. Beskin, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

F. W. Swift, respt., v. the Matthews Engineering Co., applt.—Order reversed and defendant's motion to set aside the service of the summons granted with $10 costs and disbursements.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 79½ and 81, e s, 163.4 ft s of Hester St, 25.2x115.11x24.3x114.6; Bowery, 81½, e s, 150.11 ft s of Hester St, 12.5x114.6x12.5x113.10; Charles H. Shulman et al to Charles H. Shulman Realty Account, Inc., mtg $60,000 .....$1

CANAL ST, n s, between Centre and Lafayette Sts, strip, bounded s by Canal St, e by land allotted to James P. Kernochan et al as trustees and deed recorded May 20, 1869, w by land conveyed to Henry I. Bonbey April 19, 1906, and n by land of Peter Lorillard, S. Hauwood Menkin to Ernest E. Lorillard, Alfred R. Conkling, and Alfred Seton, as trustees for Jacob Lorillard under will of Peter Lorillard, for and during the life of Gertrude Lorillard, widow, and after her death to Ernest E. Lorillard, Jacob Lorillard, and Frances A. Sands.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edith Coventry (McCreery) to same.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 73d St, 204.4 ft to s s 74th St x 100; Harsen-Lawhan Corp. to 135 Central Park West Corp., mtg $1,028,500.....$100

GOERCK ST, 62, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x99; Allen St, 96, e s, 99.9 ft n of Broome St, 24.9x87.6; Sophie Gruenstein et al to Alrica Holding Co.....$1

GRAND ST, 157, s s, 5.9 ft e of Lafayette St, 17.5x55.3; Emma Trenkmann et al, to Trenkmann Estate, Inc.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, e(Elm st.) 167, 181 and 183; Broome St, 407 and 409; Centre St, 237, 239, 241, 243, 249, 251, and 255; Emma Trenkmann et al, to A. Trenkmann Estate, Inc. $100

SOUTH ST, 27, n w s, 20.11 ft s of Cuylers Alley, 83.7x25.6x irregular; Elbridge T. Gerry to Albert G. Straker.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert E. Straker to Minnie Bottje, mtg $19,000.....$100

187 Av, 340, s e corner of 20th St, 25x96; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Michael Maier $1,000

2D AV, 2,357, w s, 48.6 ft s of 115th St, 26.6x80; Emma Trenkmann et al, to A. Trenkmann Estate, Inc.....$100

197TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 55x92; Jacob H. Schiff to Herman Woog, mtg $160,000 .....$100

3RD ST, 129-31 West, n s, 211.6 ft w of 6th Av, 42x98.9; Sandford T. Reilly to Oscar Frommel, mtg $137,500.....$1

35TH ST, 367 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.5; Watts L. Atkinson to Columbine Realty Corporation, mtg $18,000.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Columbine Realty Corporation to George R. Blair, mtg $18,000 .....$100

52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Henry G. Trevor to Michael Harrison, Teresa G. Harrison, and Cecilia A. Pulleyn, executors of Michael Harrison, deceased, mtg $8,000 .....$100

54TH ST, 357 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Isidor N. Kempner to Columbine Realty Corporation, mtg $20,000.....$100

56TH ST, 447 West, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Isidor Abraham to Bertha Mayer, mtg $12,000 .....$1

64TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Flora W., wife of William E. Finn, to Jerome C. Herman.....$1

76TH ST, 482 East, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, mtg $18,800; 3d Av, 1,089, e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, mtg $19,700; Frank Beck to Delta Holding Corp.....$1

115TH ST, 71 East, n s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 37x76.10; Ira Wellington et al. to Stephen H. Jackson, mtg $31,000.....$100

118TH ST, 512-14 East, s s, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.10, foreclosure; Warren A. Mayon, referee, to Rosabella M. Hayes and Nora D. A. Hemerich, trustees will of Stephen Hayes $11,000

118TH ST, 503 East, n s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.4; Wilhelmina Kuhnick to Delta Holding Corp., mtg $12,000.....$100

131ST ST, 234 West, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Richard C. Allez to Sarah E. Grimes, mtg $7,500.....$150

131ST ST, 28 East, n s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11, foreclosure; Bennett E. Siegelstein, referee, to the Franklin Savings Bank $7,500

136TH ST, 129 West, n s, 431.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Ernestine M. De Lyons to the Brown Chapter of the Methodist Brotherhood of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church of New York, mtg $8,000 .....$100

158TH ST, 245 West, n s, 485.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, foreclosure; Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Henry W. Harwood.$8,000

180TH ST, n s, 226.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22.4x99.11; Isidor Grossman to Delta Holding Corp. $100

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP RD, n e s, 211.7 ft n w of Main St, 80.3x123.7, to Main St, x75x88.6; Charles E. Hughes, referee, to Westchester County Savings Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Feb. 21; attorneys, Millard & T., 52 W. Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y. $30,000

BELMONT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Antonio Staffa to Ida de Filippo, 606 Morris Av, Dec. 28, 1909; attorney, A. G. Stabile, 41 Park Row.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, 311.2 ft s of 168th St, 27.11x—x25x104.5; Charles C. Klingler to Marie Klingler, 200 Avenue B, one-half part, Sept. 17, 1914; attorney, E. A. Hassey, 302 Broadway $1,700

SAME PROPERTY; Karoline Jaissle and another, executors, to Gottlob F. Jaisale, 200 Avenue B, one-half part, May 15; same attorney $1,800

BROOK AV, e s, 151 ft s of 168th St, 35x$0.6; August Elmer to Patchogue Holding Co., April 30; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Patchogue Holding Co. to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, May 2; attorney, same.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, Lot 62, Block 2,892, tax map; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Andrew J. Forman, 48 East 80th St, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $500

BROOK AV, e s, lot 61, block 2392, tax map; Maurice S. Blumenthal, referee, to Andrew J. Forman, 48 East 80th St., May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

CLAY AV, 202, e s, 30x80; Emma J. Meysinger to Rose C. Gildea, Holyoke, Mass., mtg $20,000, May 14; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

COURTLANDT AV, 904, e s, 28.10x90.Ex 25x77.6; Jacob D. Blume to John H. Scheffer, 96 Monitor St., Brooklyn, May 17, mtg $3,000; attorney, J. H. Scheffer, 96 Monitor St., Brooklyn.....$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,892, e s, 37.6x100; Albert M. Childs to D. Levis Moore, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $24,000, Oct. 24, 1916; attorneys, Meehan & H., 115 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; D. Levis Moore to Sarah M. Sandford, Belleville, N. J., mtg $24,400, May 3; attorneys, same.....$1

JEFFERSON PLACE, s w corner of Boston Road, 100.7x97.6x85.11x145, Bernhart A. Goldstein to McKinley Square Garage, Inc., 1,369 Boston Road, mtg $31,000, May 14; attorney, D. Friedman, 309 Broadway...$1

OGDEN AV, e s, 275 ft s of Devoe St, runs w 200 to Summit Av x 20x e 100x s 5x e 100 to Ogden Av x20; Emma A. McLeod to David A. McLeod, 1,421 University Av, May 17; attorney, David A. McLeod, 1,421 University Av. $1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 221.3 ft n of 176th St, 200x125.5x200x125.4; Montrose Realty Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, May 16; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 94 ft n of 183d St, 101.4x113.8x100.4x106.1; Grand Terrace Construction Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, April 17; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 309.11x80.6 to Brook Av x296.8x18.2; Bernard Hahn, referee, to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, May 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $18,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 309.11 n centre line of Mill Brook x 60.6 to Brook Av x 296.8x18.1; Wilton Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $17,500, May 18; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

137TH ST, 758 to 760 East, s s, 42.6x100; Louise B. Crane, devisee, to John D. Ohlessen, Sr., 407 East 134th St, mtg $5,000, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Julius Asmus, Sr., to Julius Asmus, Jr., and another, 329 East 146th St., March 1, 1913; attorney, Mrs. B. Bauer, 329 East 146th St. $1

150TH ST, 318 East, s s, 25x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Leandro Cesario, 383 East 150th St., mtg $6,000, March 17; attorney, Leandro Cesario, 391 East 149th St. $100

162D ST, s w s, 65 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Jacob D. Blume to John H. Scheffer, 96 Monitor St, Brooklyn, mtg $2,000, May 17; attorney, John H. Scheffer, 96 Monitor St, Brooklyn.....$100

165TH ST, 264 East, s s, 36.9x80.8x36.9x80.1; Margaret M Burnet, referee, to Virginia C White, 1,080 Delaware Av, Brooklyn, May 11; attorney, L. F. Reed, 2 Rector St. $20,000

167TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Simpson St, 87.6x60; Samuel W. Levine, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, May 18; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St. $33,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,068 to 2,062, and St. Nicholas Av, 1,040 to 1,050; Charles Schlesinger against Robert E. Westcott Estate, owner; Naughton Construction Co., Inc., contractor $182

CHRYSTIE ST, 282; Hyman Abramowitz against Frieda Hart, owner; Isaac Schwartz, contractor $622

156TH AV, s s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 400x155, and Nagle Av, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 400x185; John Hopkin against 302 5th Avenue Corporation, owner and contractor $24,200

7TH AV, 592 and 594; James S. Lawlor against Hermitage Hotel Co., Inc., owner and contractor $67

10TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Rabinowitz & Son against Herman Levingohn, owner and contractor; Morris Kramer, contractor..$575

235TH ST, 513 to 519 West; Murtha & Schmohl Co. against Marginal Realty Co., owner; Wells Bros. Co., contractor $350

421 ST, 200 West; J. B. McCoy & Son against John P. Windolph, owner; Charles Urfurth and Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Co., contractor $1,625

70TH ST, 224 East; Rubin Solove against Flirose Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor $81

90TH ST, 17 West; Morris Dickman against Sarah Birnbaum, owner and contractor..$45

Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV, 1,279; Michael J. Dempsey against Peerless American Products Co., owners and contractors.....$170

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 16, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the Times Square section the most important deals in the theatre block between Broadway and Eighth Avenue that has been made since the purchase of the plot for the Candler Building a few years ago was closed yesterday by Sol Bloom, who has been a prominent operator in well situated properties in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Bloom has obtained under long leases the nine old buildings altered for trade at 215 to 223 West Forty-second Street and 228 to 234 West Forty-third Street. All of the parcels except 234 West Forty-third Street are owned by the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, which acquired them seven years ago. The plot at 234 West Forty-third Street is owned by the Palmer estate.

The Forty-second plot contains five buildings fronting 100 feet adjoining on the east the entrance to the Lyric Theatre and the abutting four houses on Forty-third Street are west of the theatre. The Forty-third Street portion is separated by one plot from the new Selwyn theatre operation for which several old flats on the south side are being torn down. Mr. Bloom's frontage on Forty-third Street is 66.8 feet, directly opposite the Times Annex.

The Hutchinson properties have been held at $800,000. Mr. Bloom's lease on the entire parcel is for sixty-three years, being twenty-one years for the first term with two renewals. The aggregate rental for the first term will be close to $1,000,000.

Mr. Bloom said yesterday that the parcel represented the largest individual holding available for improvement on Forty-second Street in the Times Square centre. He has no plans for immediate improvement, but he is negotiating for a sublease for either a large theatre or an apartment hotel. Mr. Bloom a short time ago bought at auction the Delacy plot at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street for $450,000 and resold it to the United Cigar Stores interests for about $500,000.

$200,000 Theatre for Times Square.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a two and four-story theatre at 240 to 248 West Forty-third Street for the Selwyn Realty Corporation as owner. It will have a frontage of 99.8 feet and a depth of 89 feet, and will be fireproof with a façade of brick limestone and terra cotta.

The cost has been estimated at $175,000. The five-story building in the rear is to be altered to allow for offices, and an entrance to the theatre at an estimated cost of $25,000, making a total cost of $200,000. George Keister is the architect. M. L. Cassidy is the owner of the building on Forty-second Street.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investor purchased from Henry Seidenberg, 14 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Herbert A. Sherman closed the sale of the four-story and basement dwelling, 17 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday for Miss Laura Hoe. It is assessed by the city at $36,000.

A. Lawton McElhone is the buyer of the private dwelling, 578 West End Avenue, corner of 103d Street.

Mrs. Mary Richardson and Mrs. M. Wightman, respectively, are the buyers of 45 and 47 East Seventy-sixth Street, two private dwellings. The buyers will alter the property for their own occupancy.

W. S. G. Fowler is the buyer of the private dwelling, 125 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Rose Napoli purchased from Mrs. Marie Hughes, 413 East 123d Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 32.6 by 100.11. George W. Brettell & Son and Otto Boden negotiated the sale.

The A. Kane Company resold for Ennis & Sinnott to an investor for cash 222 and 224 West 121st Street, two five-story single flats, each 18 by 100.11. The sellers acquired the houses last month from Hannah Fallon and Herbert J. Wells.

The Clayton Realty Company purchased from Loretta Rosenberg, 56 West 129th Street, a five-story tenement on a plot 27.6 by 99.11. David Vogel negotiated the sale.

Bronx Transactions.

Samuel Cowen sold a plot 100 by 103 feet situated on the west side of Newbold Avenue, 97 feet distant from Newbold Avenue, for L. Dovis to a builder for improvement.

Leandro Casano purchased from the Benenson Realty Company, 318 East 150th Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

The McKinley Square Garage, Inc., bought from Bernhart A. Goldstein 1,365 to 1,389 Boston Road, southwest corner of Jefferson Place, a one-story garage, on a plot 148 by 85 by 97.6 by irregular.

Isaac Pelham, as President of the Devine Construction Company, will erect a five-story apartment house, 114.7 by 90, covering the frontage on the north side of Seneca Avenue, between Hunt's Point Avenue and Irvine Street, from plans by George F. Pelham.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family brick dwelling on a plot 24 by 100, No. 2,161 Sixty-third Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway, to S. De Seta, for immediate occupancy.

The Sinmacron Realty Company, Inc., sold the two-family brick dwelling, 8,310 Third Avenue, for Jessie K. Dowling to a client for investment, also a plot 40 by 100 on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 117 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to a client who will erect a one-family cottage.

Louis Arnold sold No. 330 Pearl Street, a four-story brick and frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 for the Estate of Mary E. Howard, to an investor; also the dwelling, No. 104 Vanderbilt Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100, for Frederick Ecabert to Thomas Mullady, for occupancy.

$18,000 Sale at Plandome Estates, L. I.

August Janssen sold to Charles Wendt a hollow-tile fireproof dwelling at Plandome Estates, Long Island.

The structure, which occupies a plot 80 by 125 feet, adjoins the property of the North Hempstead Country Club, and was held at $18,000.

Staten Island.

I. Bellico purchased through Corsellus G. Wolff a plot 100 by 400 feet on Bralley Avenue, adjoining the Becker Realty Company property at West New Brighton, S. I.

Suburban Sales.

M. A. Broderick, at Yonkers, N. Y., the six-family brick apartment located at 200 McLean Avenue, for Francis Dohs of Newburg to Henry Donahue. Also the two-family house, 45 Maple Street, for Mrs. E. V. Elmendorf to Henry J. Markstein.

Kenneth Ives & Co. sold Spring Farm, at Fairfield, Conn., to J. F. Feder of New York. The property contains sixty acres, residence and outbuildings, situated on Greenfield Hill, near the Dr. Durham place and the estates of Mrs. Iselin and W. W. Jennings. It was held at $40,000.

Recent Buyers.

Sanford T. Reilly of Brooklyn is the buyer of 129 and 131 West Twenty-second Street, a twelve-story loft.

The Alliance Realty Company is the buyer of the vacant plot at 357 and 359 Water Street, sold last week.

Park Avenue Block Front for Artists' Apartment

An option has been obtained by a syndicate, headed by Walter Russell and Penrhyn Stanlaws on the block front on the east side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, 200.11 by 175 on Fifty-first Street and 90 on Fifty-second Street. The property is owned by the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. If the deal is closed the prospective buyers intend to erect a fourteen to twenty-story apartment house. They have been identified in the large artists' studio apartments recently erected on Sixty-seventh Street, near Central Park West.

City Confirms Riggs Deal.

The deal with the Riggs estate whereby the city acquired a tract of over twenty acres at Inwood Hill for park purposes was confirmed by the Board of Estimate yesterday. In exchange the city gave several old downtown properties, of which the most important was the Fulton Market site. Fred V. Shaw, as broker, arranged the transaction. Cyrus C. Miller acted as attorney for the Riggs estate.

The Riggs estate has contracted to resell all of the parcels excepting the Fulton Market to Peter P. Cappel.

April Building Operations.

The record of building operations for the month of April, as shown by the permits issued in 115 principal cities of the United States, reveals the extent of the initial check to this great industry by reason of the entrance of our country into the European war.

In the light of all circumstances the decrease may be regarded as quite moderate. These permits, as officially reported to the American Contractor, New York, total $86,100,925, as compared with $94,029,102 for April, 1916, a decrease of 8 per cent. The January statement this year showed an increase of 11 per cent. For February, and again for March, the totals shrank 5 per cent., when compared with the corresponding month last year.

There would naturally be some withholding of applications for building permits with the uncertainties of war effects, and the significant feature about the April statement is that the decrease was not greater than 8 per cent.

Of the 115 cities represented in the aggregate 69, or 60 per cent., record losses, while 46, or 40 per cent., show comparative gains. The total number of permits issued for April was 29,823, compared with 32,288 for April, 1916, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased for the Century Holding Company the westerly store and basement and the entire second floor of the Central Building at 25 West Forty-fifth Street. The lessees are the Aimone Galleries, dealers in antique furniture and works of art, and are now located at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

The Duross Company leased 363 West Twelfth Street to the Flambeau Weavers, Inc.; Nathan Vertun, and the store and basement 357 West Sixteenth to the Brown Iron Works Company.

Leon S. Altmayer and Walter E. Brown leased the building 3,419 Third Avenue to George and William Gundlach.

Realty Notes.

Title was passed yesterday in the Langham apartment house property on Central Park West, Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth Street, to the 135 Central Park West Corporation subject to a mortgage for $1,528,500. The property was sold a couple of weeks ago in a trade involving Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, at West End, N. J., by L. J. Phillips & Co.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale of 161 East Sixty-fourth Street for Walter B. Chambers to Mrs. Julius K. Adam.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich has appointed Theodore K. McCarthy receiver of the rents of the southwest corner of Cathedral Parkway and Manhattan Avenue, 100 by 72.11, known as 50 Cathedral Parkway, a six-story apartment house, pending a suit brought by the United States Savings Bank of the City of New York to foreclose a mortgage of $104,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

934 St, 64 West, s e c 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.8x irregular, five-story flat; adjourned to May 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

148th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, vacant; adjourned to May 25.

By Henry Brady.

106th St, 830 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; Mary Keokesian against Doris Cheerman et al.; Herbert Cracauer, attorney; due, $12,968.93; taxes, &c., $1,433.59; subject to tax lien of $1,338.52; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

121st St, 246 and 248 West, n s, 441.8 ft w of 7th Av, two three-story dwellings, each 18.6x100.11; also 120th St, 231 and 233 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of 7th Av, two three-story dwellings, each 16.8x100.11 adjourned to May 25.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

109th St, 118 East, s s, 214.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.1x100.11; four-story tenement; E. B. Valentine against Arthur Immerman et al.; Johnston & M. attorneys; due, $8,524.77; taxes, &c., $462.21; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 9-208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Arthur Av, 1,826, e s, 223.5 ft s of 176th St, 17.8x100, three-story frame dwelling; American Savings Bank against Kelbert Construction Co. et al.; A. V. Irwin, attorney; due, $7,127.53; taxes, &c., $223.89; to the plaintiff for $6,400.

By John P. O'Connell.

Brook Av, w s, 183.3 ft n of 169th St, 60x90x irregular, vacant; adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Seneca Av, n s, from Hunts Point Av to Irvine St, for a 5-story brick tenement, 114.7 x90; Irvine Construction Co., Inc., Isaac Polstein, 30 East 42d St., President, owners; George F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St., architect; cost, $100,000.

43d St, 240 to 248 West, for a 2 and 4 story theatre, 99.8x89; Selwyn Realty Corp., 1,451 Broadway, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St. architect; cost, $175,000.

68th St., 302 and 304 West, for a 4-story garage and lofts, 50x100.5; 68th St. Realty Corp., Woolworth Building, owner; F. J. McCabe, 461 8th Av., architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, 229 and 231 West, to 5-story offices, &c.; M. L. Cassidy, premises, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 27-29, w s, 150 ft s of Hester St, 51.3x87.6, May 17; A. Seitz to Samuel Well, et al., executors, ½ part, and Bernard Mayer, ½ part, installments, 6 per cent.

AMSTERDAM AV, 953, e s, 23 ft s of 107th St, 23.5x100, May 16; William J. Rodenbach to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5 p. c. $4,000

BROOME ST, 266, n s, 65.1 ft e of Orchard St, 22.7x75.9, May 11; Bertha Katkin to Eva Plon, due Feb. 15, 1918, 6 per cent...$2,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 144, e s, 80.5 ft n of 86th St, 32x100, May 18; John A. Harris to Lillian La Bau Ayman; George M. Browne, trustee, under deed of trust, 5 years, 4½ per cent.; bonds $10,000

1ST AV, 340, s e c of 20th St, 22x96, May 15; Michael Maier to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 5 years, 5 per cent. $19,750

96TH ST, 106-23 West, n s, 77.1 w Columbus Av, 148x100.5, April 25; Gifford and Amos R. Pinchot and another, heirs, &c., to North Side Trust Co. of New York, due and interest on per bond $360,000

73D ST, 153 West, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x102.2, May 18; Mayer & Mayer, Inc., to Jennie G. Hannis, 3 years, 5 per cent. $16,000

84TH ST, 103 West, n s, 122.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2, May 18; Isabel H. Coombs to Bertha B. B. Walker, due and int as per bond $17,000

115TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10, May 18; Mollie Sharower to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5 p. c. $11,000

129TH ST, 56 West, s s, 1,350 Lenox Av, 27.6x99.11, May 14; Loretta Rosenberg to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., due as per bond $17,600

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 180th St, 92.4x 92.7x—x— to beginning; Charles H. Weigle to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, May 17, due as per bond; attorney, Dulon & St., 41 Park Row $15,000

COLLEGE AV, 1,025, w s, 20.2x84.9; Wm. Grob to Dennis C. Asper, Aspers, Penn., May 9, due as per agreement attached; attorneys, Hastings & G., 256 Broadway $3,000

DECATUR AV, s w corner 197th St, 50.1x 59.3; also Marion Av, 2,740 and 2,742; Helen Kiraify to Gabriel Brenauer, 242 East 53d St., and another, prior mtg $10,700, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Edw. Jacobs, 23 Broad St. $1,500

DECATUR AV, e s, 402.8 ft n of 206th St, 41.8x100; Simpson Construction Co. to New York Mutual Benevolent Society, 383 3d Av, prior mtg $22,000, May 18, due Nov. 11, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

GERARD AV, n e s, 124.8 ft s of Jerome Av, runs s e 54.8x n e 89.9x w 105, ¼ part; William F. Smith to Mary E. Becker, 359 East 140th St, prior mtg $10,000, May 17, due as per bond; attorney, A. Becker $2,000

3d Av, ... $12,000

HOE AV, w s, 325 ft s of Jennings St, 100x 100; Lymond Construction Co., Inc., to Ettel Corporation, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, prior mtg $34,500, May 18, 1 year, 6 per cent.; attorney, Samuel H. Holding, 135 Broadway $7,500

MINFORD PLACE, 1,434 and 1,436; Wilhelmina Klubnick to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $10,000, May 14, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $900

MORRIS PARK AV, 750; also Holland Av, 1,738; James Brownshield to Albert Mamlock, 230 West 103d St., prior mtg $11,500, May 17, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $1,000

SEDGWICK AV, 2,233, w s, 50.6x79.6; Robert H. Neville, executor, et al. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $3,600

WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 100.11, 11 sq ft; Pine Hill Realty Co. to Brook Av x296.8x118.1; Wilton Holding Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, May 17, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $17,500

180TH ST, n s, 108.8 ft e of Daly Av, 100x 154.2x100x132.2; 931-941 East 180th Street Corporation to Samuel Lieberman, 1,326 Washington Av, prior mtg $58,000, May 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner 96th St; Broadway and 96th St. Realty Co. to Irvin P. Rahn, from Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1924 ..... $2,800

ESSEX ST, 9; Morris Wishengrad to Theresa M. K. King, 5 years $4,500

WEST ST, 839; James F. McDonald to Harry Feldman and Isidor Segal, 4 years..$1,100

WILLIAM ST, 194; Agatha Glanz et al to Thomas Maloney, 10 years $2,000

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 901, store; Alfred Lewin to Morris Goldberg, 953 East 158th St, 5 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, H. W. Fried, 200 Broadway $1,800

3D AV, 3,386, all; Washington I. Wells to Lawrence Davis, 21 years from July 1, 1907; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway ..... $500 to $600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

RIDGE ST, 128 and 130; Richard H. Thompson et al. against Rachel Ryshpan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Tenney.

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x 67; Hannah Harris against Goldie Newman et al., partition; attorney, S. N. Freedman.

3D AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Maurice Raymond against Lena Bernstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Knox.

67TH AV, 2,098; New York Life Insurance Co. and Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Isaac Rothschild et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

104TH ST, 46 East; Charles Wilder against Goldie Newman et al., partition; attorney, S. N. Freedman.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125; Henry Pistchal against S. B. C. Holding Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Perlmutter.

3D AV, e s, 55.1 ft n of 178th St, 50.8x123.2; Edward Ridley against Louis Lese et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 56; Manhattan Iron and Steel Sales Co., Inc., against Alma Greenebaum et al., May 17, 1917 ..... $606.50

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524; Joseph Low et al, against St. Cloud Realty Corporation et al., May 28, 1915 ..... $99

146TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, running through to 147th St; Rufus Darrow's Sons, Inc., against Open Stair Dwelling Co., Inc., et al., May 16, 1917 ..... $3,903.40

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Brooklyn's finest residential section. Block from Beverly Road station on Brighton Beach Elevated.
Plot 75x100. No Brokers Considered. Phone owner for appointment, Kenmore 4687.

Pretty Brick Houses
$55—For Rent—$65
10 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. A few for sale $4,100 to $6,350. Exceptional, artistic designs and finish. Send for easy payment plan. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

MILL BASIN
Jamaica Bay's new industrial centre and great addition to New York's waterfront. Send for descriptive booklet, "MILL BASIN."
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,
Room 2406
Park Row Building, New York City

CRAFTSMAN HOMES (first 27 sold out). 9 more under way. Buy now at right price and have finished to order for late Summer. $6,950, including Fireproof Garage. Call or write for photos, etc.
JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, cor. 11th St., Bklyn (2 Blocks W. of Kings H'way Sta., Sea Beach sub.)

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Never Saw Its Equal For the Price
New house, 8 rooms, garage; exceptionally well finished outside and in; large plot of ground; good neighborhood; all modern improvements; schools, churches, country club; best of transportation, 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. This house cost $8,500; will take $7,750, and to responsible party will give very good terms. This place is worthy of your serious consideration. W. V. Champlin, 888 Riversida Drive, New York City, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES—NEAR WATER
SOUTHFIELD POINT ON THE SOUND;
RENT $1,500 TO $2,500.
SALE $15,000 TO $30,000.
BOATING, BATHING, TENNIS & GOLF.
Five minutes to Stamford Station.
Telephone Stamford 1200.
F. E. CLARK III 18 EAST 41ST ST.
Tel. 6381—Murray Hill.

Country Home for sale or lease, because of death of owner, furnished or unfurnished; 28 minutes from Grand Central; overlooking Hudson; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; garage, chauffeur's room. Spuyten Duyvil, 281st Street. Telephone Kingsbridge 188.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stucco Waterfront Bungalow
Artistic all-year-round home on plot 60x100, 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements. Boating, bathing and fishing. Easy commuting distance. Terms $300 down, balance as rent. Also several investment plots 40x100. Will build to plans. No Brokers. ADDRESS K. J., Box 84 Times.

7-ROOM STUCCO GENUINE SACRIFICE
Attractive home on park street, in splendid condition, panelled dining room, handsome decorations; 20 minutes to Penn. Station, N. Y., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn via electric trains. Small cash payment, balance easy terms. Mrs. Ingold, Laurelton, L. I.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 2155, Int. No. 1567, has been passed by both branches of the legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to legalising certain contracts heretofore entered into by the city.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 17, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.
OFFER TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS AT
119 WEST 71ST ST. 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS $1750; 4 ROOMS & BATH $950
140 WEST 71ST ST. 5 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2300; DOCTOR'S APARTMENT 3 ROOMS $800
3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings
NOS. 107-109-111-113-121-139
WEST 73RD STREET
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION ON FOUR
POSSESSION OCT. 1ST 1917 ON OTHERS
RENTS $1600 TO $1800
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT
On the Atlantic—Beach Rights to All Property Owners
Easy Commuting Distance.
Mild in Winter, Cool in Summer.
Frequent train service from Penn. Station and Atlantic Avenue to Rockaway Park Station. Lots—liberal terms; a few houses for sale and for rent. See Neponsit, or for further information phone Greeley 3741.
Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 500, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

Small Home Bargain
$6,000.
North shore of Long Island, 30 minutes out, electric train service, desirable neighborhood, within eight minutes of station; artistic, modern five room cottage (space for two additional rooms on third floor), tiled bath, sleeping porch; owner moving to Middle West, will sacrifice; $2,000 cash required.
Phone Cort. 3262. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTBURY.
A few three to ten acre building plots adjoining the Ladenburg estate and near the new golf course.
Charles Crosley, Union Club,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cranford, N. J. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each 7 rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms.
Lincoln Park Section.
Droescher, Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FURNISHED OFFICES OR DESK SPACE.
Telephone, 24-hr Stenographic Service.
404 4TH AVE., 9TH FLOOR.
Phone Mad. Sq. 4620.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SUNAPEE COTTAGE.
Rent, furnished, for the season; five bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath room, open fireplace, running water; ice, wood, and rowboat supplied; highway and lake frontage; grounds large, shady, and secluded; safe bathing; sunset view; mile to Newbury, N. H. R. A. Beardsley, Springfield, Vermont.

FOR RENT.
Two furnished cottages in the Berkshires. Boating, bathing, fishing. Terms: $250 and $300 for the season.
Address Lakewood, 723 DeGraw Ave., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

5-6 LARGE ROOMS
Southold—Broadway & 150th St.
Ideal 10-Story Residential Building
Light, Airy, Delightful Suites; commanding outlook; views superb.
SERVICE, APPOINTMENTS, CONVENIENCES EQUAL TO NEW YORK HOTELS, BUT RENTS ARE SURPRISINGLY MODERATE.
Exclusive. References Required.
Inspection Invited.
RESIDENT MANAGER, OR TEL. 6110 AUDUBON.

1 WEST 83RD STREET
(Corner Central Park West.)—Completely furnished six-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $85 per month, until Oct. 1. Apt. 3rd floor west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Cool, Clean and Convenient.
Hotel with Restaurant, Furnished 1-2 and 3-Room Apartments and Private Baths with Showers. Monticello, 35 West 64th St.

528 Riverside Drive,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, $50-$80.
Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 Central Park West

MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 & 4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G,
145 East 49th St.
Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable. Possession at once.
RENTS $900 TO $1,800.
Wellesley Realty Corporation,
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill—7140.

126 East 60th St.
NEW NON-HOUSEKEEPING
Apartments and Studios,
2 &, 3 Rooms, Bath
Exceptionally large rooms, ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.

THE LORINGTON
2226 LORING PLACE.
Near New York University Hall of Fame. High class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood; attractive rents; concession.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN'S BEST.
$28—Four Rooms and Bath—$28.
Every modern improvement. Select tenants only. 809 8th Av., near 9th St.

YONKERS.

5 and 7 ROOMS
High-grade Apartment, Large, Light. All Modern Improvements.
Reference Required.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 498 So. B'way, Yonkers

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

—166 West 72nd St.—
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.8; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove, shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased for the summer at $175 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased for summer months at $125 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640—Columbus.

Why Look Further for a Country House?
Stay in New York in most comfortable summer apartment—12 large rooms, five baths, 75 feet front on Central Park with balcony. North, east, south and west exposures. 33 windows, all fitted with screens. Eight wood fireplaces for cool days in June and September. Fully furnished. Possession June 1st to Oct. 1st. $400 to $500 per month, depending upon condition of rental.
Write for appointment. P 307 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 16 windows and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $20 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner served daily (optional).
HOTEL NOBLE-TON, 124 West 72d St.
One block from subway express and elevated sts. All cars and bus lines. References.

REAL ESTATE.
ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain—Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound; 20 rooms, large barn, 200-foot front; all improvements; suitable hotel or boarding house; Barkley near Layton Av. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound. Mansion, 20 rooms; all improvements; 200-foot front; low rent; suitable hotel or boarding house; Barkley near Layton Av. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Harrison Av, 12-16, corner Hooper, B'klyn, lot 81x100; income $5,800; make offer. Fells, 29 Cooper Square.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Corner lot, 25x160, on Main Drive, beautiful Douglas Manor, garden of Long Island, very reasonable; no dealers. Th. F. De Jonge, 26 North 4th St., Columbus Ohio.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, Staten Island, quarter acre, camp & portable house, and have your own garden; $10 a month. Address R. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL Home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, steam heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $85 monthly. FAIRBANKS, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers. Tel. 4056.

Country home for sale or lease because of death of owner, furnished or unfurnished; 28 minutes from Grand Central; overlooking Hudson; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; garage; chauffeur's room. Spuyten Duyvil, 281st St. Telephone Kingsbridge 188.

FOR SALE.—At Larchmont; six-room stucco house; Sound view; in a restricted park, with over one-half acre of ground; a bargain for $7,250. H. M. OLCOTT, (phone Murray Hill 2826,) 51 East 42d St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Nice, small farm, with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry raising; house needs a little fixing up; will make a good year-round home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches, and water nearby; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. B, James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted residence block, to be moved on two lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing, and fishing; will sell complete for $3,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to Old House, Box 279 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view, garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 284 Times Downtown.

$5 monthly buys my 2-acre farm; hour from city; large town; near depot; only $25 cash. Nolan, 289 Times Downtown.

Lynbrook, L. I., 29 Harrison Av.—Furnished house, 8 rooms; all improvements. Seen Saturdays, Sundays, Salmon, 53 West 106th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, wave gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 5098 John.

Ideal home, $4,800; large plot of 7,500 square feet; six rooms and bath; sleeping and dining porch; large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace; tiled bath; fine shade trees; sewer, water, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90, up or down town; refined, restricted surroundings; no rentals; most attractive suburb in the State. Call, write, or phone owner, D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

ACT QUICKLY—THESE ARE BARGAINS.
Six beautiful houses in Maywood, N. J., secured at foreclosure sale at ridiculously low prices, will be sold for just what they cost us; might rent to responsible parties; call or write immediately. H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

New house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; very fine plumbing; silver light fixtures; white trim; extra complete; large oak trees; best part of Plainfield, the Queen City of 30,000; price, $7,500; $1,000 cash. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Lyndhurst, N. J.—Fine corner residence, two blocks from D., L. & W. station, trolley to Newark passes door; thirty minutes from Broadway; plot 105x150; all improvements; 11 rooms, 2 baths; will sacrifice. H. Harder, 495 Palisade Av., J. C.

Caldwell.—Sell $5,800 or rent $45, 6 rooms, bath, 2 sleeping porches, sun parlor, open fireplace; steam heat, electric light, gas, garage; lot 50x240. Owner, R., Black, care of Broadway Trust Co., 32 West B'way.

Ridgefield Park, 55

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

22D, 106 EAST.—Large rooms, with private bath; references; all conveniences.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, 2 rooms, bath, telephone, large closets; suite, single.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

49TH, 38 EAST.—High-class accommodations; business gentlemen; private home; excellent location; references.

57TH.—Two attractive large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; service; exclusive. Plaza 6097.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; phone.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms $2.50 to $4 weekly.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; music allowed.

West Side.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; all conveniences; also small room; telephone.

58D, 455 WEST.—High-class accommodations, business people, private home; excellent location; every modern convenience; references required. Chelsea 8888.

58D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

59TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

62D, 58 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished front room; private; references. Apt. 3.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Desirable rooms, large, small; gentlemen; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room, bath, kitchenette; single room; beautiful home; references.

51ST, 332 WEST.—Neatly furnished suite of two rooms; central location; gentlemen. Walton.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bear bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; gentlemen; telephone; elevator; Summer rates. Bean.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat, running water.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; exclusive neighborhood; business people. Columbus 9650. MacGregor.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rear parlor, year; music studio, suitable two; modern; gentlemen.

67TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive kitchenette, private bath; beautiful for studio; electricity, phone; also single room; exclusive house.

67TH, 61 WEST.—Rear parlor with private bath and kitchenette; large single room.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting suites; single rooms; lowest rates; telephone.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive suite, studio, newly furnished; with, without private bath; reasonable.

71ST, 303 WEST.—High-class accommodations, business men and women; exclusive neighborhood; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private bath; exclusive; bachelor home.

72D, 318 WEST, (riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; large room overlooking river, private bath, also single room; excellent table.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large, airy front room; private bath, electric light.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Columbus 8388.

72D, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed rooms, individual baths; exclusive neighborhood; references required.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apartment 1-C.

72D, 814 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer accomodations in exceptional home; sanitary; board optional.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy room; private bath; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms; transients accommodated; select location; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive room in high-class elevator apartment; $5; exclusive neighborhood. Wheeler.

75TH, 234 WEST.—"The Hurlburt;" location unsurpassed; parlor floor room; private bath.

76TH, 54 WEST. Beautiful, large rooms one flight; also single; electricity; near Park.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms; modern conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed; individual baths; electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, bath adjoining; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Rebuilt private house; all new; cool; 1 room, 2 windows, $3.50; bedroom, parlor, furnished or unfurnished, $45 per month; double room, $00; the best.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable double, single rooms, with and without private baths; electricity; board optional; Summer concessions.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; electricity, continuous hot water; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, modern apartment; near Central Park. Leonard.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, private house; references.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Private American family; large front light room; refined and accessible location; telephone; $5. Hanrahan.

78TH, (2,180 Broadway.)—Newly furnished single room, homelike surroundings; references; telephone. Harlem 6040.

78TH, 307 WEST.—Excellent accommodations, business people; en suite; individual baths; private home; exclusive.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Parlor suite, airy and light; suitable two gentlemen. Klokow.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, kitchenette.

81ST, 109 WEST.—Attractive suite, living room, bedroom, kitchen; 2d floor; apartment. Jacobsen.

81ST, 124 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; twin beds; private dressing room; running water; electricity; telephone.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single; en suite; individual baths; references required.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished rooms; single, $3.50; large, $6 up.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well appointed; all conveniences.

83D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, facing Broadway; exclusive. Apt. 8.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; private house.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

84TH, 3 WEST.—In a private house; one large; one small room.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent room, private bath; twin beds; also single, sunny room.

85TH, 78 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; every modern convenience; ladies; references. Schuyler 7190.

85TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished suite; exclusive neighborhood; central location; references required; gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 3368.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Two exquisitely furnished rooms, individual baths, modern private home; gentlemen.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room and bath; also single or double room.

86TH, 286 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Attractively furnished room in high-class apartment; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, bath, $8; small room, $5; gentlemen only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Exclusively furnished front suite; exclusive private family; references. Freeman.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Light, airy room; southern exposure; fourth floor east. Smith.

86TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select, quiet house; all conveniences.

86TH, 185 WEST.—Large outside room; suitable one, two; phone; $5.

86TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant floor, 2 rooms, bath; also parlor, piano, bedroom.

86D, 676 WEST END AV.—2 elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light, bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

86D, 259 WEST, between Broadway and West End.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; modern improvements.

86TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny room; strictly business woman; permanent; $4; conveniences. Henry.

86TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny room; strictly business women; permanent, $4; conveniences. Henry.

86TH, 34 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with or without bath; scrupulously clean.

86TH, 29 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful parlor floor; modern; electricity; exclusive location; will divide.

86TH, 301 WEST.—Two single rooms; block Riverside; light, clean, quiet. Blake.

87TH, 338 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful, large parlor, bath, toilet, kitchenette; one or two persons; reasonable rates; references exchanged.

87TH, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

87TH, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates; references.

87TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished rooms; single, $3.50; large, $6 up.

87TH, 8 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well appointed; all conveniences.

87TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, facing Broadway; exclusive. Apt. 8.

87TH, 31 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; private house.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

87TH, 3 WEST.—In a private house; one large; one small room.

87TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent room, private bath; twin beds; also single, sunny room.

87TH, 78 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; every modern convenience; ladies; references. Schuyler 7190.

87TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished suite; exclusive neighborhood; central location; references required; gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 3368.

87TH, 136 WEST.—Two exquisitely furnished rooms, individual baths, modern private home; gentlemen.

87TH, 120 WEST.—Large room and bath; also single or double room.

87TH, 286 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Attractively furnished room in high-class apartment; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

87TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, bath, $8; small room, $5; gentlemen only.

87TH, 206 WEST.—Exclusively furnished front suite; exclusive private family; references. Freeman.

87TH, 206 WEST.—Light, airy room; southern exposure; fourth floor east. Smith.

87TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable room in select, quiet house; all conveniences.

87TH, 185 WEST.—Large outside room; suitable one, two; phone; $5.

87TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant floor, 2 rooms, bath; also parlor, piano, bedroom.

87D, 676 WEST END AV.—2 elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light, bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

87D, 259 WEST, between Broadway and West End.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; modern improvements.

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87TH, 338 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful, large parlor, bath, toilet, kitchenette; one or two persons; reasonable rates; references exchanged.

87D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates; references.

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87D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, facing Broadway; exclusive. Apt. 8.

87TH, 31 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; private house.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

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87TH, 78 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; every modern convenience; ladies; references. Schuyler 7190.

87TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Handsomely furnished suite; exclusive neighborhood; central location; references required; gentlemen or couple. Schuyler 3368.

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87TH, 206 WEST.—Light, airy room; southern exposure; fourth floor east. Smith.

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87TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant floor, 2 rooms, bath; also parlor, piano, bedroom.

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87D, 259 WEST, between Broadway and West End.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; modern improvements.

87TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny room; strictly business woman; permanent; $4; conveniences. Henry.

87TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny room; strictly business women; permanent, $4; conveniences. Henry.

87TH, 34 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with or without bath; scrupulously clean.

87TH, 29 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful parlor floor; modern; electricity; exclusive location; will divide.

87TH, 301 WEST.—Two single rooms; block Riverside; light, clean, quiet. Blake.

87TH, 338 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful, large parlor, bath, toilet, kitchenette; one or two persons; reasonable rates; references exchanged.

87D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms

ARGUE FOR RINTELEN AS WITHIN THE LAW

Counsel Compare Work of Peace Council with That of Billy Sunday and the Churches.

QUESTION LAMAR'S SANITY

Martin Defended as an Anti-Trust Fanatic Before War Began—Buchanan Denies Profits.

The contention that Captain Franz von Rintelen and his six co-defendants, who are charged with conspiring to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust act, sought only to restrain the commerce in munitions by peaceful means and by exercising the rights of assembly, of free speech and of petition was presented yesterday afternoon and last night in the summing up for the defendants in the Federal District Court.

Frank Moss, counsel for ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, said that if the defendants in this case were guilty, "Billy" Sunday and the clergymen in this city who co-operate with him were guilty of violating the Sherman act by conspiring to get people to drink less and to get prohibition laws passed which would interfere with commerce in liquor. The accused men, he asserted, had fought the munition business in exactly the same way that Sunday and his adherents had fought liquor. Neither, he declared, had done anything more than to attempt to influence public opinion with the object of causing legislation.

Albert Massey, lawyer for Capt. von Rintelen, admitted that the German officer had been the main financial backer of Labor's National Peace Council, but asserted that he had employed legal methods only to create opposition to the munition industry. He quoted from the testimony of Government witnesses to prove that Captain von Rintelen had repeatedly stated that he did not want to do anything in conflict with the laws of this country. He asserted that the effort of the Government to prove that the defendants had had a hand in any strikes in munition plants or had sought to cause any strikes had broken down completely, so that the case now rested on an atmosphere of suspicion. He charged that counsel for the prosecution in pleading that it was very difficult to prove a conspiracy, had sought to impress the jury that it was their duty to convict on suspicion if proof were absent.

Mr. Massey asked the jury to discount the story told by David Lamar of the big things he had accomplished. He said there were four kinds of insanity, and, in defining them, insisted that Lamar had shown by his desire to monopolize all the glory, and to represent himself as the victim of gigantic conspiracies, to be perilously near the border line of paranoia. M. M. Dolphin, counsel for Lamar, objected energetically and Lamar appeared indignant.

L. B. Williams, counsel for H. B. Martin and Herman Schultels, said that Martin had tricked four of his fellow-defendants by concealing from them that Lamar was the source of cash. He accounted for Martin's part in the case by representing him strikingly as a fanatic who had fought like a Don Quixote against trusts and big business interests for years and had welcomed the assistance Lamar gave him in carrying on a new phase of the battle in attacking the munition interests. He asserted that Lamar had a sort of "hypnotic influence" over Martin, and that even in the courtroom Martin had been under Lamar's control.

He said that he was convinced that when Martin had stood up in court and sought to make a speech against the counsel for the Government he had been directed by Lamar to do it. Lamar shook his head and exclaimed:

"I know nothing of it."

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Williams.

Lamar laughed very loudly, walked over to Martin, put his arm around his neck, whispered in his ear, slapped him on the head, and then walked out among the spectators, laughing and shaking his head.

Ex-Congressman Frank Buchanan, the last defendant to take the stand, told of his long fight against the private munition industry before the present war. He admitted receiving $2,700 from Henry B. Martin, but said that his expenses had been much more, and that instead of making money out of the propaganda, he had paid several hundred dollars out of his own pocket. Asked by Juror 5 why he had resigned as President of Labor's National Peace Council, he said that while he had not suspected Martin of anything illegal, he thought he had not been entirely open and above board. He said that Martin had represented that the money for the council came from business interests, and that he had never dreamed that it came from Germany, or that it passed through the hands of Lamar.

The trial will continue at 10 o'clock this morning, with Senator Bailey's summing up for Buchanan.

HONDURAS JOINS ALLIES.

Republic Has Broken with Germany, Our Minister Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The State Department was notified today by telegraph from Minister Ewing at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, dated yesterday afternoon, saying that the President had just broken relations with the German Government and announcing that Honduras took her place by the side of the United States.

POLES HERE FORMING ARMY.

W. O. Gorski, Honorary Executive Secretary of the Polish Victims' Relief, sent the following statement to THE TIMES yesterday:

"In view of the rumors which have been unjustly spread as to our misappropriation of relief funds for the purpose of raising a Polish army to fight against the Allies, the Polish Victims' Relief Fund wishes to state that at no time have they had any relations with Count Tarnowski, nor any representative of the Central Powers or their allies. The same applies to all the Polish Relief Committee connected with the Central Polish Relief Committee of Chicago.

"One glance at the books of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund would be sufficient to convince anybody that no sum of $20,000, or of any other amount, was ever paid out to Count Tarnowski; furthermore, during its whole existence our fund has never transmitted any funds to or made any check payable on Berlin or the Scandinavian countries.

"Therefore, the sensational news just received from Copenhagen must be considered as an untimely 'wild duck' deserving no attention, or perhaps one of those malicious acts of enemy diplomacy intended to create difficulties and throw discredit on American Poles whose loyalty is above suspicion.

"We wish to add that at this very moment the same Poles in America are forming a Polish army of 100,000 men and 500 officers to fight for the cause of the United States, which is the cause of justice and liberty."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—$50 reward; return pendant earring, platinum setting, 50 small diamonds, 3 emeralds; lost May 14 at Princess Theatre or between there and Cocoanut Grove, Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST—Around Claremont Parkway, between 3d and Webster Avs., Bronx, platinum lavalliere, in butterfly setting, and diamond ring contained in linen bag; liberal reward. 1,452 Clay Av., Room 4.

LOST—Small leather wallet, containing money and cards, probably on Broadway car between 26th St. and 42d St., about 3 P. M. Wednesday; liberal reward. Phone L. J. R., 3800 Madison Square.

LOST—Wednesday, May 16, diamond and sapphire bracelet at Palais Royal or on 7th Av., between 46th and 58th. Liberal reward if returned to Miss Diane Oste, 152 W. 58th.

LOST—Thursday evening, May 10, platinum bar pin, sapphires and diamonds, either in taxi or Palais Royal; reward. Return Apt. 804, 240 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Thursday, May 17, either in Best, Bonwit Teller's, or Wanamaker's, a gold nugget barpin; a reward for return. Natanson, 780 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Lady's silk handbag, Wednesday, 8 P. M., Broadway car or near Grace Church, 10th St.; contained money, handkerchief; reward. Return to M. A., 150 East 72d St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch bracelet; subway express from Grand Central Station to Borough Hall; initials T. K. C. Return 3 2d Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Thursday evening, platinum bar pin, sapphires and diamonds, either in taxi or at Palais de Royal; reward. Apt. 304, 240 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Gray pocketbook, left in cigar store, 28th St., near 5th, about noon; return wedding ring, keep money; no questions asked. Hirsch, 1,270 Broadway, Room 1018.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, with ruby each end; very liberal reward; no questions asked. Allez, 116 East 58th St.

LOST.—Horseshoe diamond pin, between 63d and McAlpin Hotel; reward. B. M. Johnstone, 31 West 63d.

REWARD.—Glasses, between 40th St. and 103d St., Madison Av. Cass, 243 West 103d St.

LOST—Diamond buckle, about 1½ inches long, 2 prongs in centre; liberal reward. H 17 Times.

LOST.—Coral cameo pin, pearl setting; return, Johnson, 9 Livingston Place, N. Y.; reward.

LOST.—Ring of keys on West 86th St. Thursday; reward. Office, Hotel Bretton Hall.

LOST—Package of sketches at N. W. corner Broadway and 88th St., last Saturday night. A 487 Times Annex.

LOST—77th St. West, Fisher neckpiece; reward. Mrs. Felix, Manhattan Sq. Hotel.

LOST—Seventh Regiment gold medal pin, with initials; reward. Clark, 182 Madison Av.

LOST—Black fur scarf, uptown subway, Friday; liberal reward. 952 E. 18th, Bklyn.

A LIBERAL REWARD for pearl screw earring, lost between Waldorf-Astoria or at Waldorf-Astoria and 32d St. and 5th Av., or on 32d St., near 5th Av. Wm. Reiman, 32d 5th Av.

$125 REWARD.—3-stone diamond ring in carved gold setting, lost May 17 at Travers Island. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. & 45th St.

LOST.—May 10, round gold pin; twenty-one pearls; reward. 452 Riverside Drive.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed, near West 71st St., a yellow Persian cat. Finder please return Mrs. James K. Hackett, 58 West 71st. Liberal reward.

LOST—White fox terrier, female, name Tyne on collar, disappeared Friday; reward for immediate return. 47 West 85th.

$25 REWARD.—Male Airdale terrier; full grown; lost May 11. 61 East 78th.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 25c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30. Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

GREEN TEA POT At the Sign of the 13 E. 36th St. Luncheon, 60c. Afternoon Tea; Delicious Waffles. Dinner, $1.00. Poultry Dinner served Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33rd). Lunch 45c Dinner 60c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 39 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday No. 20. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 40c; Dinner 65c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea. Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c; also a la carte. "The Place Where You Love to Linger."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
11 A. M.—Captain Leslie Vickers of England, "Life in the Trenches."
8 P. M.—Miss Florence E. Kinney of the Billy Sunday workers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
John Humpstone, D. D., will preach.
11—"The Spirit Invincible."
8—"The Hospitable Christ."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
FRANK WOELFKIN at 11. No evening service.
Henry D. Lindsley, Mayor of Dallas, Texas, will lead Young Men's Class at 9:40.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, Wadsworth Av., bet. 179th and 180th.
Rev. S.B.D.Belden of Franklin,N.Y.,preaches:
11 A. M.—"Heralds of the King."
8 P. M.—"The Values of Success."
MAKE THIS YOUR CHURCH HOME.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor, will preach. Topic: "Neutrality."
8 P. M.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach the last of the Sunday evening series of Six Great Sermons by Six Great Preachers. Topic: "The Incomparable Christ."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. DAVID ROSS
Preaches Sunday at both services.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Ross, 30 E. 31st St.—"Billy Sunday, the Man."
11 A. M.—"Billy Sunday's Message."
8 P. M.—"Billy Sunday's Methods."
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, Near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, Jr.
11 A. M.—GOD, THE INVINCIBLE KING.
8 P. M.—WHAT IS THE DEVIL?

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPT. CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M., "Suffer Me to Bury My Father."
8 P. M., "The Kaiser's God."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sunday, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 175th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches, 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
11.—Rev. Prof. W. W. Hockwell, Ph. D.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Triumph Through Tribulation." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Park Av. Hotel. Sunday evening, 8:15, service at 201 W. 87th St., Dr. Gayer officiating.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Rev. CHAS. H. LYTTLE, "The Freedom that Makes Us True."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "NO JEWS NEED APPLY."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Depth of the Divine Purpose."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

AEOLIAN MALE CHORUS SINGS
Grace M. E. Church, W. 104th, near Col. Av. "Treasonable Street Speaking."
C. F. REISNER.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.,
11 A. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor.
8 P. M.—Carl B. Bare, "With the British Troops in Mesopotamia."
10 A. M.—Men's Class, Clinton Wunder, "Out of the Wet Trenches."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Rev. J. W. Chaney, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Woman, Behold Thy Son; Disciple, Behold Thy Mother." 7:45 P. M.—"The Terrible Turk—The Sick Man of the East."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Geo. G. Dowey of the Sunday party.
8 P. M.—"The New Memorial Day."
10 A. M.—Men's Organized Bible Class.

UNION, "THE FRIENDLY CHURCH," 48th St., west of Broadway.
T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Church of the Living God."
8 P. M.—"God's Debtors."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; 11, Church Service.
Rev. Clyde W. Broomell will preach.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF THE UNIVERSAL MESSIANIC MESSAGE, Park Avenue Hotel, Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Subject: "Basic Principles of Life." M. EDITH RARICK, Teacher.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway, at 44th St.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.
Lecturer, Writer, Teacher,
will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M. in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Subject: "INCARNATION AND REINCARNATION."
Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews and private instruction at 110 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St.
11 A. M.—HARRY GAZE, "Success Building."
8:15 P. M.—New Thought Union Meeting.
Noon meetings, Monday to Friday inclusive. Daily classes. Send for particulars.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE, SUNDAY, 11:15. SUBJECT: "LET US BE FREE."
WHAT FREEDOM DO WE WANT.
Mrs. Chapin presents vital truths in a forceful way, and says: "I mean the service TO DO something FOR YOU by doing something TO YOU to effect a change IN YOU while you are here." Come and try.
Stirring Patriotic Music.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP.
Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.
Silent Meeting 10:45, Regular Meeting 11:15
A. M. Lesson 6—"HOW TO BRING THE DOLLARS." No charge, usual collection.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker.
11—"I Myself Am Good Fortune."
4—Mr. Robert Lloyd.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11:00—Rev. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D.
4:30—Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.
Music Morning, Contralto Solo, Mme. Mulford-Hunt; Duet from oratorio "Elijah," by Mendelssohn, Mme. Sterling, soprano, and Andrea Sarto, baritone.
Afternoon Soloist—Mme. Sterling, soprano.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway.
Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11, Dr. Work; 8, P. E. Erickson.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 11 and 8.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor.
11—DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD.
8—Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
PASTOR, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 156th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Lr. Mackay preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"TRIALS."
8 P. M.—BROKEN PLANS. Sermon for Soldiers' Mothers.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 181st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
William Pierson Merrill, Ministers; Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Associate Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St.
A. Edwin Kaguhn, D. D., preaches 11 & 8.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.,
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector.) 11 A.M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:15, and 11, (Rector.)
8 P. M., (Rev. Raymond S. Brown.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Henry O. Nash.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St.—All seats free. Church open all day every day. Services 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Annual Service of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. Dr. Gates preaches.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by Dr. Grant, "Dreams and Reality."
4 P. M.—Musical Service, "The Redemption," Gounod.
8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc. Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, "The Democratic Movement in Germany."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4—Evening Prayer.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M.
10:30 A. M., WILLAN'S MASS and SERMON.
4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG.
8 P. M., Compline and SERMON, (Fr. Davis.)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Hymn Recital ..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 97th. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine).

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH
11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, the Rev. Percy Gordon.
Anthem: "King All Glorious," Barnby.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. D. H. Browne.)
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. P. A. Easley.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11—Sermon, "The Golden Stair, and the Ascent to the Receding Ideal."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, nr. B'way.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
Services 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7, 8 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—DR. P. H. MILLIKEN at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Sleep Walker."
8 P. M.—"The Inexcusable Man."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"A Groaning World."
8 P. M.—"Doing More Than One's Share."
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Selections from the works of Frederick Stevenson.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.
Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. Dr. Farrar will preside.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M.
PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT.
Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations.
Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 50th St. & 8th Av.

WE PROVE THE CONTINUITY OF LIFE. CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION has moved from 20 West 91st St. to Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
Sunday services 3 and 8 P. M.; Thursday, 8 A. M.; at 3, Dr. G. E. Frieboen, lecture and psychic demonstrations, 8 P. M., Mrs. Carrie Thomas; Chairman, Mrs. Travis Drake Lookwood.

THEOSOPHY.

N. Y. THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 43th St.—Public Lecture Sunday evening, "Spiritistic Phenomena," Geo. P. Russell.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Two Lectures by Mrs. Frances W. Marsh. Theosophic Thought Traced Through the Philosophies.
May 20—"From Pre-Socratics to Bruno."
May 27—"From Bruno to Bergson."

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, near 79th St., (Central Lodge.)—Thursday, May 24, 8:15 P. M., "Correcting History of Comte de S. Germain." Lecture by Mr. Maurice Hotchner.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) 20th St. and 4th Av.
In the absence of Mr. SULLIVAN, the Minister, REV. FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN of Montreal will preach. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.
Mr. HOLMES on
"WHAT DOES LIBERAL RELIGION GIVE FOR WHAT IT TAKES AWAY?"

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Rev. WALTER M. HOWLETT. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"FOR THE HONOR OF HUMANITY."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Be a Good Soldier, "Blossom Day" Service. Special Music.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "The Ties That Unite English-Speaking Nations."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. and 8 Av., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 251 West 43d St.
Rev. Dr. JOHN F. STEEN. Sermon.
Memorial service for Mrs. George Arnold Hearn at 11 A. M.

CRITERION, TWICE DAILY.
B'way & 44th St. Inc. Sunday, 2:20-8:20.
"Christus" is a "living epistle."—Eve. Sun.
SUPERB ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES.

DOYERS STREET,
5-7. Rescue Society. Old Chinese Theatre. Wide-awake Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor.
8:00 P. M., DEAN PECK of DENVER, COLORADO. Subject: "The Eyes of the Heart."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda—"Our Enemies—How to Conquer Them." 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. "L" or surface cars to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts. (Two minutes from Borough Hall Subway Station.) REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "THE CELESTIAL SURGEON." At 7:45 P. M. Mr. ROBERTS will deliver an address entitled: "IS IT ANY USE TO PRAY?" EVERY FRIDAY FROM 5:30 TO 6 P. M. in the church there will be a Service of Intercession in Connection with the War. Public cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.
11 A. M., "JOSEPH H. CHOATE as a Type of American Christian Manhood." 7:45 P. M., a platform meeting on the LIBERTY LOAN, with addresses by DR. HILLIS, MR. LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN, "The Financial Aspects of the Great War," and CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSEY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street.
(Short walk from Atlantic Av. subway terminal.)
Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Third in series on "The Hebrew Prophets and the Present War." Holy Communion.
Evening—Third in series on "Religious Meanings in Recent Literature." Special music.

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South American **Panamas** $5 Value $3.50

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